

DAILY REPORT

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JAPAN-EUROPEAN COMMUNITY TRADE TALKS END

OW111051 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 11, KYODO -- Representatives of Japan and the European Community [EC] ended three days of trade talks here Saturday without reaching any agreement on the EO's call for voluntary Japanese restraints on exports of home appliances and automobiles.

At the meeting held at the Foreign Ministry, the EC delegation led by Raymond Phan Van Phi demanded that Japan take voluntary steps to hold down shipments of color television sets, machine tools and automobiles beginning in 1983.

The EC representatives also pressed Japan to resort to voluntary restraints on exports of cathode-ray tubes, video tape recorders, quartz watches and audio sound equipment.

The Japanese side pledged to establish orderly exports. It also promised to study voluntary restraints on export items that could be a source of bilateral trade friction.

The Japanese delegation promised on the final day of the meeting Saturday to continue export restraints on automobiles, color televisions and color TV cathode-ray tubes now in force on a bilateral nation-to-nation basis.

It also called on the EC to abolish discriminatory import restrictions on some 57 Japanese items. It requested that France cease to concentrate all its customs clearance procedures for Japanese VTR at Poitiers, France.

At a news conference held following the meeting, Phan Van Phi said he had a strong impression that Japan is a market hard for outsiders to penetrate. It is necessary for the Japanese Government to take a drastic political initiative to open its market rather than taking piecemeal steps such as reducing tariffs as a means to open the market, he said.

Asked to comment on the outcome of the three-day session, he said the Tokyo meeting was not for negotiations and that neither side made any promises. He said his delegation was told by the Japanese side that the Tokyo government is seriously studying a list of market-opening measures and that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone would do his utmost to resolve Japan-EC trade friction.

GOVERNMENT REACTS CALMLY TO EC TRADE RESOLUTION

OW140657 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 14, KYODO -- Japan reacted calmly Tuesday to the European Community's decision to bring its case against the alleged "closed" nature of the Japanese market before a working party of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The European resolution, adopted at a meeting of Common Market foreign ministers in Brussels Monday, was anticipated, officials said.

The unanimous resolution called for participation of third countries in discussions at a working party, apparently reflecting European frustration over slow progress in bilateral trade talks, the officials noted. They conceded, however, that Japan has run into trouble defending itself against attacks from both the United States and the European Community.

Japan, however, finds it difficult to accept European demands to give a better break to European products on the Japanese market and to restrict Japanese exports to Europe, they said. The major areas of European export and import interest have a far-flung impact on domestic industries, they said.

They indicated, nevertheless, that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will try to work out some solutions in coordination with other offices before the government goes into a high-level conference with officials from the Common Market in Tokyo late next month.

International Trade and Industry Minister Sadanori Yamanaka told reporters after a Cabinet session that Japan need not get flustered. "I don't think the resolution is based on a consensus of all the 10 members of the community," he said.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told a separate press conference Japan will pick up the gauntlet at GATT discussions. He blamed the economic woes afflicting the E.C. member countries, European frustration over the competitive threat posed by Japanese high-technology products and European hopes to increase exports of finished products to Japan.

GOTODA URGES VIGILANCE ON SOVIET SPY ACTIVITIES

OW131115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 13, KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda called on the Japanese people Monday to keep alert against Soviet intelligence activities.

Gotoda, who is chief spokesman and chief of staff for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, spoke on former Soviet KGB spy Stanislav Levchenko's claims to have worked for Moscow with some 200 Japanese politicians, scholars and journalists.

Gotoda said there were many cases in which Japanese were being used without their knowledge.

Levchenko, a former KGB major who defected to the United States in October 1979, told a U.S. congressional committee this summer that his agents included a former Cabinet minister and senior leaders of the No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party.

Levchenko was a Tokyo correspondent of the Soviet international magazine NEW TIMES from February 1975 through October 1979 and spied for the Soviet Union during that period, according to his testimony before the U.S. House Select Intelligence Committee.

Home Affairs Minister Sachio Yamamoto, who supervises the National Police Agency, told the day's budget committee session that police are now scrutinizing Levchenko's assertions. Levchenko's activities appear to be political manipulations aimed at creating favorable feelings toward Moscow in Japan, rather than espionage acts, Yamamoto said.

NAKASONE DISCUSSES JANUARY SUMMIT WITH REAGAN

OW131153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 13, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the Diet Monday he will have frank discussions with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington next month.

The prime minister spoke to the lower house Budget Committee which opened a three-day session Monday to deliberate the fiscal 1982 supplementary budget which calls for cutting state spending by yen 2.1 trillion to yen 47.5 trillion (about dollar 194 billion).

Nakasone said the January summit is designed to reconfirm mutual trust between Japan and the United States and to exchange candid views on the international situation as a whole. In reply to Liberal-Democrat Ken Harada, Nakasone said Tokyo-Washington ties are now tense chiefly because of trade disputes.

Two questioners -- Socialists Yuzuru Shimazaki and Seiichi Inaba -- also took the floor for interpellation. The Socialists' questions focused on the controversial revision of the Constitution which Nakasone has long advocated.

PRC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES INCREASED JAPAN EXPORTS

OW131143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Osaka, Dec 13, KYODO -- A senior Chinese economic official said here Monday China wanted to see a significant increase in its exports to Japan during the 20-year period of its new development plan.

Fang Weizhong, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, told a press conference that the 1980-1999 program envisaged an annual growth rate of 8.7 percent for both exports and imports.

He also said that China would peg its annual crude oil output at around 100 million tons until 1985, and then start increasing it gradually after 1987 and faster after 1990. Fang didn't give any specific figures.

ABE SAYS EGYPT'S MUBARAK TO VISIT IN APRIL

OW40511 Tokyo KYODO in Eng'ish 0422 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 14, KYODO -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will visit Japan in early April next year to exchange views with Japanese leaders on Middle East peace. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe revealed this at a conference of Japanese ambassadors to Middle East countries which opened Tuesday. Abe said Japan will seek Egyptian views on the Middle East situation and what role this country can play.

Mubarak's predecessor Anwar as-Sadat had planned to visit Japan in November last year, but he was assassinated the previous month.

ITALIAN NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS KIM IL-SONG

PM131345 Rome AVANTI in Italian 4 Dec 82 pp 1, 10, 11

[DPRK President Kim Il-song interview, unattributed; date and place unspecified]

[Text] Kim Il-song is the political and military leader who liberated his country, its ideologue -- he has formulated a Korean interpretation of Marxism in dozens of books -- and its undisputed leader. His 70th birthday was celebrated this year with a solemnity and foreign representation unimaginable to the Westerner. His most recent interview to the Western press was given to the chief editor of LE MONDE some years ago. The Korean president agreed to answer our questions. Here is an account of his replies.

The first topic broached was that of the split between the two Koreas.

"The reunification of the homeland," Kim Il-song said, "is the major national aspiration and our most pressing task. As you well know, since the territory's split in two and the separation of the nation imposed after World War II the Korean people have suffered huge calamities for more than 40 years. For this people, who have historically lived in harmony as a homogeneous nation on the same territory, with a single language and a single culture, this can only be a major tragedy and therefore there is nothing more pressing for them than a reunification of the homeland. Since the division of the country, thanks to foreign forces, we have made several just and rational proposals in favor of reunification and have struggled with perseverance to achieve it. The basic principles that guide the party and our republic's government in this struggle are to achieve a major national unity, in complete independence and without any foreign interference, by peaceful means and without the use of the force of arms.

"During the sixth congress in 1980 our party defined a new plan for reunifying the country in accordance with these three principles: independence, peaceful unification and major national unity. It is a matter of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea. This plan consists of creating, on the basis of the recognition and acceptance of the existing ideologies and regimes of the north and south of Korea, a united national government in which both parts of Korea will participate on an equal footing and of creating a confederal state in which these two parts will exercise their respective autonomies under this government, with the same rights and duties. This plan is fair and realistic because it takes account of the specific realities of our country, in which different ideologies and regimes have existed in north and south for many years since the country was liberated. This plan loyally reflects the shared interests of the entire Korean nation. This is why it enjoys the support and approval of the entire people of both north and south, of our fellow country men abroad and of the progressive peoples throughout the world.

"Korea's independent and peaceful unification presupposes first and foremost the U.S. troops' withdrawal from South Korea and the cessation of U.S. imperialism's interference and domination in this part of Korea. The United States exercises colonial domination in South Korea, which it has militarily occupied, and pursues the policy of the two Koreas with a view to preventing the country's reunification: This is the main obstacle to reunification. The policy of colonial occupation of South Korea and the two Koreas policy pursued by the United States conflict with the contemporary concept of sovereignty and the Korean people's unanimous aspiration to live in complete independence in a united homeland. The United States must withdraw without delay from South Korea with its armed forces of aggression, abandon the 'two Koreas' policy and abandon its policy against reunification."

Kim Il-song polemics in connection with South Korea were a key point in his interview.

"So that North and South can act harmoniously for the country's independent and peaceful reunification," the president continued, "South Korean society must be independent and democratized. The present South Korean authorities, which seized power through a conspiracy thanks to U.S. maneuvers, persist in their policy of dependence, which constitutes a betrayal of the homeland, with the aim of maintaining this power. They request an indefinite occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops on the pretext of an entirely nonexistent 'threat of aggression against the South' and they align with the colonialist 'two Koreas' policy pursued by U.S. imperialism. They trample democracy and oppress the population, who demand the democratization of society and the country's reunification. In South Korea, under the present system of fascist-military domination, different strata of the population cannot freely discuss the problem of the country's unification or take an active part in the struggle for this reunification. At present in South Korea the current in favor of the nation's sovereignty and the democratization of society is growing continuously. The young students and the population are struggling against U.S. domination and imperialism in South Korea, against the policy of dependence and fascistization. The withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, that society's accession to sovereignty and its democratization will permit contacts and a fruitful dialogue among all strata of the population and all individuals in North and South and abroad who aspire to reunification, to major national unity and to the opening of doors to the reunification of the homeland. The solution of the problem of Korea's reunification is still encountering many obstacles and difficulties, but we will surmount them thanks to the unity of the entire nation's forces and we will achieve this historic task."

Next Kim Il-song's interview broached the subject of the DPRK's domestic situation.

"At present," the president said, "our people are successfully building socialism, following an original path that we ourselves have opened up. The struggle for socialism and communism is developing within the framework of each national state and of the various social and historical conditions. Therefore, the revolution cannot take place according to the same formulas in all countries. Each country must have an original strategy and tactic in line with its specific situation and must resolve all the problems that it encounters with its own means. Only thus is it possible to build socialism and communism successfully and without any deviations.

"In each phase of our development we have steadfastly adhered to the chuche stance in formulating a line and a policy consistent with our country's specific situation and with our people's interests, and we have implemented it using only our own forces. We carried out the socialist revolution and the democratic revolution in our own way. We have thus achieved major successes. At present our people, raising the banner of the three revolutions (ideological, technological and cultural), are involved in building socialism and communism. These three revolutions constitute our party's general line in building socialism and communism. They must be pursued if we want to successfully transform mankind, society and nature. Thanks to a vigorous development of these three revolutions, we will change all components of our society and transform them in accordance with the model of the working class and will "intellectualize" them, transforming social life in all fields in accordance with the workers' needs and building in our home and a communist society suited to us and in line with our people's aspirations and desires.

"You asked me about the economic situation," Kim Il-song continued, "which is, in a word, excellent. The world today is suffering serious economic difficulties and a large number of countries are experiencing a chaotic situation, but our national economy continues to develop rapidly without suffering the repercussions of this world crisis.

In recent years industrial output has experienced a very rapid annual growth; in agriculture we have had an abundant harvest despite unfavorable weather conditions. At present we are self-sufficient in grain nationwide and have substantial stockpiles of food products. If our national economy is developing at a fast rate compared to the international economy, it is because we have built a solid independent national system. In its development our economy rests on solid autonomous foundations and will be improved in the future.

"Our party's sixth congress defined the 10 major long-term targets for the eighties. These targets lie in producing annually in the near future 100 billion KWH of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical products, 1.5 billion meters of textiles, 5 million tons of fish products and 15 million tons of grain and reclaiming for cultivation over the next 10 years 300 billion hectares of salt flats along the coast.

"Once these 10 targets have been fulfilled," the president continued, "our national economy will reach a new and higher level in its development and the people's living standards will improve considerably. These 10 targets to be fulfilled in the eighties are very difficult tasks, but we can achieve them. The sixth plenum of our party's sixth Central Committee, held recently, discussed the issue and, in connection with the target of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, definite prospects have emerged that indicate that it will be achieved before the end of 1988. It is certain that the other targets for coal and steel output will also be fulfilled early. Bearing in mind our workers' commitment, I am convinced that the 10 targets, will be fulfilled early."

Next the Korean president broached the subject of international tension and, partly because of the continuing polemic with the United States over its presence in South Korea, he was harshly polemical particularly with Washington. "Today in the international arena," the president said, "the struggle is developing between the forces of peace and those of imperialist aggression. The imperialists, alarmed by the continuous results of the people's struggle for independence, are stepping up their aggressive maneuvers, even discarding their mask of peace and detente, which was maintained under other circumstances, and people talk unhesitantly about the policy of force and of nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists are increasing their weaponry to an unprecedented degree, accelerating the production and deployment of neutron bombs and other nuclear weapons and carrying out vast military exercises."

At this point the president imparted a very tough propagandist turn to the interview. "Because of the imperialist forces' aggressive maneuvers," he continued, "the international situation is extremely tense; peace and security are nullified in Korea, the Far and Middle East, Europe and many other regions of the world, and the threat of another world war is growing. The U.S. maneuvers to spark off another war are particularly dangerous on the Korean Peninsula. Recently, maintaining that this region is of particular importance for the realization of the immediate objectives of their military strategy, the U.S. extremist circles have introduced a large quantity of nuclear weapons into South Korea and its vicinity and have been encouraging South Korean military governments to step up military preparations against the North. In fact, South Korea has turned into a powder keg, and our country's situation is so grave that another war could break out at any moment because of all this. If war did break out in Korea it could easily spread and become a world war and subject the peoples of the entire world to the horrors of a nuclear conflict. It is no coincidence that progressive peoples throughout the world are now extremely worried about the nuclear threat. Only struggle makes it possible to safeguard peace and security worldwide.

"All progressive countries and all peoples aspiring to peace must unite and struggle vigorously to block the threats of imperialist war and safeguard world security. In many countries, especially in Asia and Europe, we are witnessing the intensification of antiwar movements and of the antinuclear movement for peace. This is a heavy blow to the imperialists trying to spark off another world war. The peoples who aspire to peace must aim unanimously to form a broad united alignment and to redouble their energies within the framework of these movements. All the world's progressive people must condemn and denounce imperialism's policy of aggression and actions aimed at increasing the nuclear armed forces. They must struggle vigorously to dismantle all military bases abroad and to gain the withdrawal of all troops stationed there, achieving comprehensive and complete disarmament. The military blocs are the product of the cold war and a permanent factor in the exacerbation of international tensions. As long as counterposed military blocs remain, the growth of armaments and armed forces will inevitably continue and it will be impossible to attenuate international tension. World peace will not be lasting and permanent until the military blocs and means of war are entirely eliminated from the earth. The world's progressive peoples must struggle vigorously to dismantle all military blocs. The safeguarding of world peace implies a vigorous struggle to create denuclearized zones and peace zones in several areas of the world. All progressive peoples must try to create these zones and to extend them continuously and to prevent the testing, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and suppress them completely. Then mankind will be able to escape completely the threat of nuclear war and world peace and security can really be guaranteed. The Korean people are not only struggling to transform the Korean Peninsula into a denuclearized zone of peace, but are also actively supporting the struggles to create such zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe. The Korean people will closely unite with all progressive peoples to prevent another world war and to safeguard peace."

Next the interview turned to the problems of the North-South dialogue, on which Pyongyang's positions differ less from those of the Western socialists. "As you rightly pointed out," the president said, "we are currently witnessing a considerable economic gap between the advanced industrial capitalist countries and the developing countries. A small number of developed industrial countries possess the majority of the wealth, since the developing countries constitute the majority of the world's population, though they possess only a tiny proportion of it. [sentence as published] Substantial wealth is stockpiled in the advanced capitalist countries, while the peoples of the Third World in Asia, Africa and Latin America suffer famine. This is the major contradiction in international economic relations and it is a major violation of the principles of justice and peace. To diminish the differences and to safeguard justice and peace, North-South economic cooperation must develop on the basis of equality. In my opinion such cooperation is indispensable, especially for the capitalist countries' economic development. They have a developed economy and modern technologies but are unable to resolve their problems, their requirements for raw materials, fuels and energy without depending on the natural resources abundant in the developing countries. The serious economic crisis, particularly the crisis in raw materials and fuels, at present hitting the capitalist world demonstrates this. The industrial countries cannot resolve their supply problems without strengthening their economic cooperation with the developing countries."

"North-South cooperation is indispensable to the economic development of the Third World, too. If they cooperate on the economic and technological plane with the advanced capitalist countries they can successfully obtain the manufactured products, funds and technologies they need for their economic building and accelerate their development. Taking account of their own interests, the developed industrial capitalist countries and the developing countries have been conducting a dialogue on increasing North-South economic cooperation."

"In October last year a North-South summit conference of 22 countries took place in Cancun, Mexico. But because of the mistaken stances of the United States and other industrial countries seeking to maintain the fragile international economic order based on their economic domination, the many North-South dialogues that have taken place have not been successful. The real development of North-South cooperation presupposes the establishment of a new and equitable international economic order in accordance with the principles of independence, equality and mutual advantage. As long as the old international economic order survives, it will be impossible for cooperation to develop sincerely on equal bases.

"At present, the developing countries and the Third World countries call for the elimination of the old order and the establishment of a new one. The developed industrial countries must sincerely support North-South cooperation and must respond to the developing countries' just demands, namely a radical reform of the unjust characteristics of the old system. They must help these peoples in the struggle to create an independent national economy and to surmount the present economic difficulties. As for the developing countries, they are asking not for cooperation and aid that will preserve their economic dependence, but for economic and technological cooperation that will really contribute to the building of an independent national economy. Therefore, North-South cooperation will only succeed if the industrialized countries help the developing countries without setting any additional political and economic conditions.

"Some advanced capitalist countries annually spend huge sums on military purposes, but the arms race must stop and these resources must be used rather to help needy countries. This will be to their advantage because they will thus be able to develop their relations of friendship and cooperation with the developing countries and thus surmount their own economic difficulties. At present many Asian, African and Latin American countries are not succeeding in developing their agricultural production and are threatened by chronic famine. The advanced capitalist countries must not use their agricultural products as a political weapon against the Third World countries but must sincerely help them resolve the food problem themselves by developing productivity. One important tool is that of strengthening cooperation among the developing countries. They enjoy abundant natural resources and have acquired important experience and technological knowledge. If they strengthen their cooperation and trade in accordance with the principles of collective self-sufficiency and thus make economic and technological progress, the industrial countries will be forced to abandon their erroneous stances and answer the developing countries' needs."

The interview with the Korean president ended on relations with our country. "The principle to which our party and our government constantly adheres in foreign relations consists of developing friendly relations with countries that respect our sovereignty. Our socialist constitution expressly states that this country will develop interstate political, economic and cultural relations with all countries that deal with it in a friendly manner, in accordance with the principles of complete equality, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. Our government is persevering in the effort to develop friendly relations with various countries of the world.

"At present we maintain interstate relations and are developing political, economic and cultural exchanges with over 100 countries, including several capitalist countries. Between our country and some European capitalist countries, such as Italy, interstate relations do not yet exist and economic exchanges are not maintained. In 1977 our country and Italy concluded an agreement on the exchange of trade missions, but the Italian Government has not yet given its consent to the establishment of our trade mission in Italy. If this establishment had taken place economic exchanges between our countries could have multiplied.

"If economic relations between our country and the European capitalist countries such as Italy are not yet developing satisfactorily, in my opinion this stems largely from the fact that they do not know us well enough. Hitherto there have not been many visits and contacts between us. Worse still, in the European capitalist countries unfounded assertions about our republic are often heard from the United States and the South Korean authorities, which in my opinion leads to an inaccurate conception of our country. Our government always opens its doors to countries that deal with ours in a friendly manner, taking no account of differences of social system. There is no harm in the fact that economic exchanges have developed between us and the European capitalist countries in accordance with the principle of complementarity. In the same way, progress in economic and technological exchanges between us and Italy would facilitate economic development of both countries.

"Recently several European capitalist countries have acquired an increasingly precise acquaintance with our country and have adopted a positive attitude toward us. In view of the present trend, I believe that in the future relations will develop positively between us and the European capitalist countries such as Italy in several fields, especially the economic one. As for the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] and the other European socialist parties, they insist on respect for sovereignty, and we greatly welcome this. Our party and the PSI have relations that are developing well from day to day, thanks to this concept of sovereignty. I believe that on this basis they will develop still further. I take this opportunity to thank the PSI and the Italian people for the support and sympathy that they display toward us, also supporting our people's just struggle for our homeland's autonomous and peaceful reunification."

MAC MEETING REQUESTED FOR 17 DECEMBER

SK112348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Kaesong, December 11 (KCNA) -- Our side to the Military Armistice Commission on December 11 sent a notice to the enemy side requesting the convocation of the 415th meeting of the MAC at 11:00 on December 17, 1982.

NODONG SINMUN ATTACKS CHON ASIAN SUMMIT PROPOSAL

SK110853 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 10 Dec 82

[NODONG SINMUN 11 December commentary: "Preposterous Dream of Colonial Puppet"]

[Text] The words and deeds of a colonial puppet are always determined by his imperialist master and are to serve the master's interests. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's clamoring about the so-called summit talks of the Pacific nations and acceleration of its realization are no exception to this.

Portraying himself as the promoter of a plan for holding the summit talks, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is advertising that once they are realized, the summit talks will not only promote economic and cultural exchanges between the Pacific nations but will also provide an effective device for maintaining peace in the Pacific area. But this is a shameless trick.

Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for so-called summit talks is made at the directive of his U.S. and Japanese masters and is an act aimed at thoroughly guaranteeing the interests of his masters. This can be proven by the fact that the so-called summit talks the puppets are talking about are nothing but a means to realize the U.S. imperialists' plan for joint defense of the Western Pacific and the Japanese reactionaries' plan for forming a pan-Pacific collective body.

It is well known that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have tried to form a Pacific economic community in Asia and the Pacific area under their influence and, using this as a springboard, to establish a military treaty organization in the western Pacific area.

Under the signboard of economic cooperation, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to establish an economic unity among the Pacific nations -- that is to say, to form a Pacific economic community so that they can place the countries in this region under their economic control. On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are dreaming of changing this to a military community in the future which would move in accordance with their command.

In reality, a security system has been established between the United States and Japan. A joint military operational system has been formed among the United States, Japan and the South Korean puppets. A military alliance called ANZUS has been formed among the United States, Australia and New Zealand. Under such a situation, it is only too clear that once a Pacific community is formed, it will easily be converted into a military community.

The Pacific summit talks, after all, were put forward by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries in accordance with their strategic line for executing their aggressive policy, and traitor Chon Tu-hwan is only reading the script put in his hand by his master.

When traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited Southeast Asia last year and stressed the need for summit talks of the Pacific nations, his U.S. imperialist masters praised the puppet, saying that he had contributed to improving the U.S. image in the region. This was by no means a reward without profit.

The purpose of the prowlings of traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- who as a colonial puppet can exercise no sovereignty at all -- around the Southeast Asian countries, vending his masters' wares for dominating the Pacific while impudently talking about summit talks, is only too clear.

Today, the struggle for liquidating the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and for the independence and democracy of the society is being persistently waged among the South Korean people. Along with this, the peace-loving people of the world are also condemning the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and are raising voices rejecting the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's fascist dictatorship.

Furthermore, voices noting that it is difficult for South Korea to be maintained by Chon Tu-hwan and that the U.S. guarantee for the puppet Chon Tu-hwan is not eternal, are being raised in the United States and Japan today.

Under such a situation, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is strumming the harp of summit talks to win the favor of his U.S. imperialist masters by assuming the role of a shock force in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, to refurbish his image by creating the impression that he is playing a sort of big role in the international arena and to avoid international isolation by disguising South Korea as an independent state.

By bringing the Pacific summit talks to a success, the Chon Tu-hwan Ring also seeks to induce more capital and technology from the United States and Japan and, at the same time, obtain suppliers of resources and commodity markets in the Southeast Asia and Pacific area and thus mitigate somewhat the deepening economic crisis.

But this is nothing but a foolish dream. The so-called Pacific summit that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring about in accordance with the instructions of its masters has never aroused any sympathy. The peoples of the Pacific countries have long recognized that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is the stooge and shock force of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

They are well aware that if they followed the puppets' proposal for the summit talks, they would not only hand their countries over to the economic influence of the United States and Japan but would also be placed on the track of U.S. military strategy against Asia, thereby infringing on their independence and sovereignty and threatening their peace and stability.

The peoples in this region, who have thoroughly experienced the colonial plunderings and slaughtering atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, will never allow such a cursed history to be repeated.

The more the Chon Tu-hwan ring advertises the summit talks, the deeper its heinous color as a stooge of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries will become and the stronger it will face denunciation and rejection from the peoples of this region.

KCNA CITES 6 DEC TASS INTERVIEW WITH USTINOV

SK102231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 10 (KCNA) -- Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and USSR defence minister, on December 6 denounced the U.S. imperialists' development of strategic weapons for attack and different types of nuclear weapons, answering questions of a TASS correspondent, according to a TASS report.

The United States has constantly increased strategic armaments, he said, and added: It was the United States which initiated the arms race.

Denouncing the decision of the U.S. President to deploy the new-type intercontinental missiles MX on U.S. territory and new U.S. medium-range missiles Pershing-2s in Western Europe, he stressed that the USSR will not be intimidated by the U.S. administration with the creation of MX and with the deployment of Pershing-2s.

If the White House leadership challenges us by starting MX missile deployments, the Soviet Union will deploy in response a new ICBM of the same class and its characteristics will not be inferior to those of the MX missile in any way. The USSR will also be able, if need be, to counter effectively and promptly Washington's other threats, he warned.

Speaking at the meeting of party activists of the Moscow Military District that day, Dmitriy Ustinov said that the U.S. policy is getting more dangerous with each passing day. Pointing out that the United States is still resorting to every move to dominate the world arbitrarily, he stressed: The Soviet Army must heighten vigilance two-fold and three-fold, strengthen the defence potential, increase combat power and intensify combat preparations.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR KRIULIN DEPARTS FOR HOME

SK120911 Pyongyang KCNA in English. 0841 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 12 (KCNA) -- Soviet Ambassador to our country G.A. Kriulin left here for home Saturday by train at the recall of his home government.

O CHIN-U MEETS WITH ALGERIAN ENVOY 10 DEC

SK132253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, on December 10 met and conversed with Belaid Mohamed Lakhdar, ambassador of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him.

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS THAI EDUCATION DELEGATION

SK140453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 14 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on December 13 met and had a friendly talk with the educational and cultural delegation of Thailand headed by Mongkhon Siphaiwan, secretary general of the office of the private educational commission of the Ministry of Education of Thailand. Present on the occasion was Vice-Minister of General Education Kim Chi-ho.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS BULGARIAN SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION

SK211022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on November 20 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Scientific and Technical Union of Bulgaria headed by Ivan Nikolov Popov, chairman of its Central Committee. Present on the occasion was Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea.

SPA DELEGATION VISITS MEXICO, ECUADOR

SK140459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 14 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country headed by Chi Chang-ik, president of Kim Il-song University and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, recently visited Mexico and Ecuador, according to reports.

While staying in Mexico the delegation met President of the Senate Miguel Gonzalez Abelar, President of the Chamber of Deputies Humberto Lugo Gil, President of the Constitutional [as received] Revolutionary Party Javier Garcia Paniagua, former president Luis Echeverria and the chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Chamber of Deputies and had a talk with them in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation had talks with the delegation of Foreign Relations Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico and inspected the building of the National Congress of Mexico, the Humanics Museum, etc.

During its stay in Ecuador the delegation met Ecuadorian Vice-President Leon Roldos, Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez and the chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the National Congress of Ecuador and had a friendly talk with them.

QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMY URGED

SK111407 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2235 GMT 10 Dec 82

[NODONG SINMUN 11 December editorial: "Let's More Vigorously Struggle To Improve Quality in Production and Construction"]

[Text] Improving quality in production and construction is a consistent policy of our party. Correctly reflected in this policy are the intrinsic demand of a socialist economy, the matured demand for the development of the country's economy and the people's aspirations.

While leading economic construction to victory, our party has always paid deep attention to improving quality in production and construction and it has correctly resolved important problems arising from this. Under the correct policy and leadership of the party, a struggle to guarantee quality as well as to achieve high-level upsurges in production has been vigorously waged among our functionaries and workers

in the preceding period. On the basis of the achievements and experiences to date, we should raise to a higher level the work to improve quality in production and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By waging energetically the struggle to economize on materials and improve the quality of products in all sectors of the people's economy, we should produce more products of better quality with the existing labor force, facilities and materials.

Guaranteeing quality in production and construction, essentially, is the demand of the socialist economy itself. The socialist economy is a class-oriented economy which has been highly developed; it is the economy serving the working masses. Only when we improve quality can we produce more products as well as further economize on raw materials, materials and the labor force, thereby better meeting people's demands.

In socialist society, we cannot imagine a phenomenon in which production or construction is carried out haphazardly and without any scientific planning. However, we should conduct any production or construction with quality in mind. This is an important task aimed at highly displaying the superiority of the socialist economic system. Improving quality in production and construction is a problem arising in the entire period for socialist construction. However, demand for this is increasing unceasingly in accord with the level of development in the country's economy.

Improving quality is a matured demand in our country's socialist construction today which cannot be delayed. Our country, which was a backward, colonial, quasi-feudalistic society in the past, has already been changed into a powerful socialist industrial state with a modern industry and a developed rural economy. The economic might of the country has incomparably strengthened. Factories throughout the country form a veritable forest, the level of technical provisions has been epochally increased and the production per capita of important industrial products has reached a very high level.

Today's reality, in which the material and technological foundation of socialism is being firmly consolidated and in which the country's economy is being made highly modern and scientific, brings up problems of improving quality in production and construction as well as increasing quantity. Now we are able to concentrate our efforts on the struggle to improve quality, and without a decisive resolution of this problem, our people's economy cannot leap to a higher level. In particular, if we are to brilliantly carry out the grand economic construction program for the 1980's, we should decisively improve quality. By doing this, we can carry out the vast economic tasks with the existing labor force, facilities and materials and can normalize production at a high level.

In the present era, the problem of further increasing the people's living standard also depends on how to wage the struggle to improve quality. Free from care and without any worry under the superior socialist system, our people are enjoying affluent and civilized lives to their heart's content. As living standards continue to improve, demands for quality are unceasingly growing among our workers. If we are to provide better living conditions in accord with such aspirations of the people, we should epochally raise quality both in producing daily necessities and in constructing housing.

In reality, improving quality is urgently demanded in all sectors of fields of people's economy. Improving quality in all processes in production and construction is the most urgent problem in our country's economic construction in the present era. A firm guarantee for increased production, savings and improvements of the people's living standard lies in brilliantly resolving this problem. Thus, all sectors in the people's economy should hold higher the slogans for improving quality.

In the present era, decisively resolving the problem of improving quality carries truly important significance in strengthening, in every way, the might of the country's economy and in raising the people's living standard to a higher level.

Through this struggle, our country's economy will enter a new higher stage and a brighter prospect will unfold before socialist construction. This vigorously demonstrates that our country's socialist construction is advancing with certainty toward a higher goal under the party's leadership.

Improving quality in production and construction is a must demand of the speed battle -- a basic form of battle in socialist construction. By advancing with the spirit of the speed battle, our people have always effected amazing miracles and innovations in production and construction. The might of the speed battle has already been proven in production and construction. To continuously make great progress in socialist construction by raising higher the flames of the production emulation movement, we should correctly and properly follow the demand of the speed battle.

The speed battle demands that both quality and speed be guaranteed at the highest level. Slowing down under the pretext of guaranteeing quality and lowering quality under the pretext of increasing speed have nothing to do with the speed battle. Therefore, all sectors of the national economy should concentrate efforts on guaranteeing quality at the highest level, while fulfilling assigned tasks in the shortest time. We can say that only those who work qualitatively, increase work efficiency and yet overfulfill their production quotas, wherever they work, are the genuine standard bearers of the speed battle.

Today we have been provided various conditions and possibilities with which to effect a decisive turn in the struggle for improving quality. Our self-reliant national economy provided under the party's leadership has enormous potential and our country has enormous scientific and technological resources. We also have not only several millions of working masses and talented scientists and technicians who have been tempered and have matured in the protracted struggle for economic construction, but also economic guiding members who have rich experience.

Our party has fulfilled each difficult task, once it has determined its course. Our people have built up a prosperous socialist industrial state in this land with their own strength and have fulfilled all difficult and broad economic construction tasks at any cost by struggling in response to the party's political appeal, going through fire and water.

For our people, who have surmounted the trials of the arduous war of repelling the imperialist aggressors and who have victoriously carried out the infinitely arduous social revolution of various states, solving the problem of quality will not be a big one if they vigorously turn out to the struggle to improve quality with firm determination. As long as the great party that leads socialist construction along a single road of victory stands at the head of our people, infinitely faithful to the party leadership, we can brilliantly solve without fail the problem of improving quality in production and construction -- an urgent problem arising in the economic construction of the country.

Epochally improving quality in production and construction at the present time is an important task to completely change that aspect of our country's economy and is a rewarding task to highly display the wisdom of our people and the honor of chuche Korea. The fundamental problem arising in improving quality in production and construction is for functionaries and working people in all sectors to actively join this task with a lofty political determination and to vigorously unfold it on a massive scale.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By relying on the lofty revolutionary zeal and the creative positiveness of the people, we have been able to successfully fulfill all arduous and broad tasks in revolution and construction.

Precisely in solving all problems in the revolution by relying on the masses and mobilizing the broad masses lies one of the important secrets for making rapid progress in our socialist construction.

The work of improving quality is not one applied only to a specific sector of the national economy. It is also not one that can be solved by the mere efforts of members of a specific economic sector. The socialist economy has a consecutive and monolithic system and develops by virtue of the might of the broad masses. Therefore, all sectors of the national economy, ranging from the extraction and machine industries to the light industry, from agriculture to construction, should raise a beacon fire of the struggle to improve quality.

Everyone, including functionaries of the committees and ministries of the Administration Council and of plants and enterprises, all members of the working class, scientists and technicians, should place priority on the struggle to improve quality. The result of our functionaries' economic management work and goods produced by workers reflect their ideologies and work style.

Those functionaries and workers who assume an attitude worthy of the masters of the revolution and who show lofty socialist patriotism cannot allow themselves to work in a rough and slovenly manner. No matter what their jobs, our functionaries and workers should labor in a manner so that they can proudly say that, if someone wants to know their ideology, he has but to examine their work. While making even a brick or handling an excavator, they should work with an attitude truly worthy of masters.

The mass movement is a powerful prime mover bringing about a continuous innovation in production and construction by resorting to the revolutionary fidelity and strength of the broad strata of workers. We should pay close attention to the work of making all innovation movements guarantee quality in production along with speed. In this connection, we should strive to guarantee quality in various assault movements. The League of Socialist Working Youth, the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Union of Agricultural Working People should take measures to effectively carry out the competitive production movement.

Guidance functionaries are assigned a very weighty responsibility in the work of improving quality in production and construction. The functionaries' sense of responsibility and their role influence the success of this work. How successfully our functionaries improve quality is related to their party-mindedness, their consciousness as members of the working class and people-mindedness. Assigned the duty of taking charge of the important outposts of the people's economy, trusted by the party and faithfully serving the fatherland and the people, our functionaries cannot allow themselves to ignore the work of improving quality. All functionaries, including administrative and economic officials, should firmly grasp the party's intent and should improve quality with an attitude worthy of masters and in a responsible manner.

Our guidance functionaries should pay attention first to improving quality in their economic organizational work. Economic guidance functionaries should place priority on the task of improving quality in all work processes, including the formulation of plans and production activities. They should prevent those concerned from violating production processes and planning discipline.

To improve quality in production and construction, we should raise the awareness and zeal of the masses and should bolster this work with close organizational work. Plants and enterprises in all sectors of the people's economy should scientifically evaluate the technical conditions and labor quota of equipment and should organize and carry out production activities based on this evaluation. At the same time, we should closely take various measures to improve the quality of goods by placing production on the right track from the start of each month, by taking good care of production equipment and by raising workers' technical levels.

All sectors of the people's economy should raise the rate of equipment utilization by correctly effecting the technical innovation movement and by effectively performing organizational work. They should strive to increase production while reducing the norm of consumption of labor and raw materials. Thus, they should evaluate the result of production and construction on the basis of how successful they are in guaranteeing not only quantity, but quality.

Only when we, while giving priority to organizational and political work, correctly combine this work with legal control and methodology can we successfully guarantee the struggle to improve quality in production and construction.

Improving quality demands that plants and enterprises thoroughly abide by already established systems, order and regulations in all production processes. Therefore, all sectors of the people's economy should establish a rigid inspection system and should strengthen supervisory and control work. In this context, it is important to increase the responsibility and role of supervisory agencies at all levels, and of functionaries at these agencies.

Since all things produced and built in socialist society are designed for the people, we should raise to the maximum the standard of requirements for quality in production and construction. Accordingly, we should have everyone correctly abide by standard manufacturing procedures, by technical regulations and planning discipline. We should not reduce the standard of requirements for the inspection of products and construction.

Economic and practical measures alone cannot smoothly solve the question of raising quality in production and construction. Success in the job of improving quality depends on strengthening the party's guidance over economic work. Economic construction is a most important task assigned to the party. Since the task of improving quality in production and construction is designed to achieve the prosperity and development of the country and to provide the people with a happy material and cultural life, this work can be successfully carried out through the party's correct political guidance. Bearing this requirement deep in their hearts, all party organizations and functionaries should correctly guide the work of improving quality in their units.

By organizing organizational and political work among administrative and economic functionaries and workers, party organizations and functionaries should make everyone correctly understand what the party intends and desires in the present era and should help them unconditionally and absolutely implement to the end the party's policy for improving quality. Thus, they should turn the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's into one to enact an unprecedented upsurge in production and construction and to bring about a decisive change in improving quality.

The struggle to improve quality in production and construction is the honorable task of turning our fatherland into a more comfortable and prosperous country. All functionaries and workers will make new advances in developing the country's economy and in improving the people's living standards by decisively improving quality in production and construction under the party's correct policy and leadership.

TONG-A ILBO DISCUSSES N. KOREAN SPYING IN JAPAN

SK131042 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Dec 82 p 2

[Commentary by correspondent Chong Ku-chong in Tokyo]

[Excerpts] The disclosure of a large-scale Soviet espionage operation in Japan, which people describe as "the paradise of spies," has created a great stir in Japanese political and social circles.

Holding a press conference on the night of 10 December, those parties and persons tacitly implicated by former KGB agent in Japan Levechenko in his testimony, including Susumu Nikkaido, secretary general of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party and the Japan-USSR Parliamentary League, flurriedly denied their involvement in the case.

After having Masaharu Kotoda, chief Cabinet secretary, issue a statement, the Japanese Government tried to prevent this from developing into a KGB incident. Reporting the testimony in a detailed manner, Japanese mass media predicted this incident would create a great stir in relations between Japan and the Soviet Union and in Japanese political circles.

Without exception, North Korea has utilized Japan as its best paradise for spies. Since official entry is not allowed, North Korea has infiltrated its agents into Japan through the use of fishing boats. It then secretly dispatches most of these agents to South Korea.

The number of North Korean spy incidents disclosed in Japan since World War II exceeds 40. These incidents have increased because those who were detained while trying to smuggle themselves into Japan have been handled the same as those who have violated laws on entry and exit control and on the registration of foreigners.

GOVERNMENT TO ATTEMPT TO IMPROVE TRADE BALANCE

SK130405 Seoul YONHAP in English 0324 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 13 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will coordinate the nation's international trade next year, buying more goods from those countries with which Korea enjoys trade surplus but less from trade deficit countries in an effort to improve its trade balance, the Commerce-Industry Ministry said Monday.

The increasing protectionism on the international trade market and the subsequent difficulty the country is facing in expanding exports has resulted in the South Korean Government decision to import more from the countries with which the nation has recorded trade surpluses and less from those with which it has suffered deficits.

Out of the 30 countries which had engaged in more than 150 million U.S. dollars of trade with Korea as of the end of October this year, 15, including the United States, Britain, France and West Germany, were listed as the countries with which Korea had trade surpluses, the ministry said.

Korea suffered trade deficits with the other 15 partners, including Japan, Saudi Arabia, Australia and Canada.

The list of the 30 countries and the amount of trade surplus or deficit registered by Korea are as follows:

Those with which Korea had surplus:

Britain: 602.3 million U.S. dollars
Hong Kong: 541.5 million
Norway: 390 million
The Netherlands: 218.4 million
The United States: 190.4 million
Singapore: 159.8 million
Liberia: 136 million
Libya: 53.7 million
West Germany: 53.6 million
Thailand: 38.3 million
Sweden: 36.6 million
Italy: 28.9 million
The Philippines: 21.1 million
France: 21 million
Belgium: 3.8 million

Those with which Korea suffered deficits:

Saudi Arabia: 1,724.4 million U.S. dollars
Japan: 1,540.7 million
Australia: 467.3 million
Kuwait: 466.1 million
Ecuador: 298.8 million
Malaysia: 290 million
Indonesia: 205 million
Mexico: 168 million
Brunei: 94 million
Brazil: 77.5 million
Peru: 55.5 million
Taiwan: 54.6 million
Switzerland: 35.6 million
New Zealand: 26.9 million
Canada: 12.2 million

N. KOREA SANCTIONED FOR SOCCER MATCH 'RIOT'

SK031239 Seoul YONHAP in English 1237 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi, Dec. 3 (YONHAP) -- The Asian Football Confederation (AFC) Friday decided to bar North Korea from participating in all official international soccer competitions for two years in a sanction against the country for its player's riot during an Asian Games soccer match.

The sanction was meted out to penalize a disturbance by the North Koreans, who kicked and punched a Thai referee because of what they considered an unfair penalty call which cost them the game with Kuwait on Nov. 30.

With the decision by the AFC's Executive Committee meeting, North Korea forfeited the right to take part in an Asian soccer preliminary round for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games.

North Korea was also banned from competing in a four-nation Asian elimination series scheduled for Dec. 17 in Bangkok for the world youth soccer championship in Mexico next year. The Friday meeting attended by president of the World Soccer Federation (FIFA) Joao Havelange also decided to field South Korea in the coming Bangkok elimination round instead of North Korea.

COURT UPHOLDS DEATH SENTENCES ON PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK130927 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Taegu, Lorea, Dec. 13 (YONHAP) -- The Taeugu Appellate Court Monday upheld the lower court's sentence of death for Kim Hyon-chang, at Pusan's American Cultural Center. The two had been convicted of arson, homicide and violation of the national security law. Violation of the national security law alone carries a maximum sentence of capital punishment in South Korea. The arson had claimed the life of one Korean student and injured three others.

The court sentenced Father Choi Ki-shik, 40, a Roman Catholic priest accused of concealing Kim Hyon-chang in his church, to three years in prison and two years of suspension of civil right. Choi had been sentenced to three years in prison and three years of suspension by the district court on charges of violating the security law and harboring a fugitive.

The Appellate Court also commuted the lower court's decision of life imprisonment for Ms. Kim Un-suk, 23, and Ms. Yi Mi-ok, 21, to 10 years in prison and seven years of suspension, respectively. They had been charged with collaborating in the arson scheme.

In delivering its verdict, the court said Kim Hyon-chang had conducted leftist indoctrination courses for his followers before the arson. The court added that Kim's slogans had echoed the propaganda of Communist North Korea. As for Mun, the court said that any commutation of his sentence would be out of the question, considering his role in the "meticulous" planning and execution of the arson.

REAL NAME SYSTEM TO GO INTO EFFECT IN 1986

SK140106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The full-scale enforcement of the real name system will be delayed until after Jan. 1, 1986, since the National Assembly Finance Committee approved the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) version of the real name bill by a vote of 14 to 11 yesterday. All 11 committee members of the opposition parties voted against the DJP version. The alternate bill proposed by the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) was rejected by a vote of seven to 18.

The real name system requires all business dealings including bank deposits to be done under real names. Up to now, the government has allowed financial transactions to be done under false names.

The DJP version was referred to a plenary assembly session and is certain to be passed, because the ruling DJP has a solid control of the assembly. Once signed into law by the president, the bill will take effect Jan. 1, 1983. It calls for a differential 15 percent tax to be levied on bank deposits under false names beginning July 1 next year. The rate will be hiked to 20 percent Jan. 1, 1985.

As the Finance Committee adopted the DJP version, rival political parties virtually ended controversy over the real name system. On July 3, the government announced a plan to introduce the system to crack down on the underground money market. The government initiated a real name bill, which underwent a series of modifications in the face of growing opposition and controversy. The bill required the real name system to be implemented Jan. 1 next year.

The opposition DKP threatened to initiate motions calling for the dismissal of Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song and Minister of Finance Kang Kyong-sik for "triggering controversy" by proposing the real name system.

The opposition DKP had demanded the full-fledged introduction of the real name system Jan. 1 next year as originally planned.

The Finance Committee also passed a revised version of the law governing tax reductions as proposed by the ruling DJP.

DKP members of the committee alleged that the government should readjust bank interest rates to suit international interest rates and "our realities."

In reply, Minister of Finance Kang Kyong-sik, citing price stability and other reasons, said that the government has no immediate plans to readjust bank interest rates.

"At present, the government has no intention to readjust interest rates. Wholesale prices as of the end of last October showed a meager two percent rise over last year, and retail prices a negligible five percent rise," Kang said.

Predicting that price stability would continue through next year, he said that the nation's balance of international payments was more stable than expected, that the international interest rates were falling and that savings deposits were increasing. The government dropped the overall bank interest rates by an average four percentage points June 28 to help alleviate financial burdens for businesses.

In other testimonies at the committee, one of the seven standing committees that met to continue deliberations on pending bills:

-- Vice Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Kang In-hui said that the ministry plans to release 100 billion won next month as low-interest and long-term loans to farmers. He said that a total of 20 billion won will be loaned to farmers in the first quarter of next year to help farmers pay their children's school expenses.

-- Vice Minister of Energy and Resources Choi-Tong-kyu said that the government next year intended to supply electricity to 33,400 households which do not have electric service. The committee also endorsed 10 government plans to issue 3,000 billion won worth of national and public bonds next year after reducing them by 150 billion won.

The Construction Committee, in the meantime, formed a subcommittee on the proposed city redevelopment bill, which caused a lot of controversy between rival parties over whether construction companies would be empowered to expropriate land in the redevelopment site.

DKP members of the committee asserted that if construction companies should be empowered to expropriate land in the redevelopment projects, it would benefit only large businesses.

KNP STUDIES PROPOSAL ON LIFTING POLITICAL BAN

SK101230 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 December, Yi Tong-chin, floor leader of the Korea National Party [KNP] said that the KNP, too, is studying a proposal to present to the National Assembly for gradually removing the ban imposed upon those who have been prohibited from engaging in political activities.

At a meeting held on the morning of 10 December to discuss floor strategies, the KNP empowered its floor leader Yi to decide party policy on whether or not the party would bring up the proposal. The party decided to seek cooperation from the independent lawmakers' fraternity group if the KNP submits the proposal.

3 PERCENT RISE IN OIL CONSUMPTION SEEN IN 1983

SK140100 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Oil spending next year is predicted to reach about 187 million barrels, a 3 percent rise over this year's estimated clip of 182 million barrels. In daily consumption of oil products, it would amount to 510,000 barrels, a reliable business source said yesterday.

The sources attributed the increase of oil derivatives next year to foreseen economic recovery. The oil consumption, however, has recorded minus growth since 1980. It stood at 185.37 million barrels in 1979 and dipped to 183.49 million barrels in 1980 and went down to 182.25 million barrels in 1981.

According to a preliminary tally by the Korean Petroleum Association (KPA), the oil derivative spending this year will also mark a minus growth accounting for about 182 million barrels.

Five oil refineries supplied the domestic market with 173.79 million barrels last year, 95.3 percent of the year's total consumption. The oil refineries this year are forecast to produce most of the demand of 182 million barrels.

The latest statistics show that the oil spending during the first ten months of this year stood at 146.28 million barrels, a 2.1 percent fall from the like period of last year's 149.39 million barrels.

The October consumption of oil products, however, increased 1.4 percent over the previous month to 14.49 million barrels. But it dipped 5.6 percent as compared with last year's same month.

The butane spending during the January-October period of this year soared to 3.37 million barrels, a big 52.7 percent upsurge over the corresponding period of last year. Propane increased 19.3 percent to 2.24 million barrels, other oil products rose 4.7 percent to 9.47 million barrels, and diesel went up 2.4 percent to 32.27 million barrels. However, the Bunker-C consumption declined 4.2 percent to 73.04 million barrels during the ten months.

The gasoline spending dropped as much as 23.7 percent to 3.76 million barrels. Naphtha was lowered 7.4 percent to 15.99 million barrels, and Kerosene eased 2.5 percent to 6.10 million barrels, the source said.

Early this year, the Ministry of Energy and Resources projected the annual oil spending would reach about 190 million barrels, but it revised the oil consumption estimate two times lowering it to about 182 million barrels.

BRIEFS

TOURISM PROMOTION PROJECT -- Seoul, Dec. 11 -- South Korea plans to simplify exit and entry procedures for foreign visitors and promote the use of foreign credit cards in the country as part of efforts to attract more tourists during the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics. The Ministry of Transportation disclosed the plans Saturday as measures projected to boost the tourist industry. The ministry will also extend the rental car network in the country, improve the foreign language training provided to hotel employees and other tourism personnel and expand roads and parking facilities. The plan will be implemented step by step until May, 1987, ministry officials added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0234 GMT 11 Dec 82 SK]

SODNOM ADDRESSES GREAT PEOPLE'S HURAL ON ECONOMY

OW090419 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1732 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 9 (MONTSAME) -- The M.P.R. Great People's Hural (parliament) is in session for the second day today. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural, and other party and government leaders are taking part in the work of the session. The participants paid 1 minute's silent tribute to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The session discussed the preliminary results of the fulfillment of the planned tasks of the second year of the current seventh 5-year period, considered and approved the plan of the development of national economy and culture of the M.P.R. and the state budget of the M.P.R. for 1983.

Addressing the session with a report, D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the M.P.R. Council of Ministers, pointed out that the national income of 1982 will increase by 16.4 percent as against 1980, the output of agricultural production will increase by 16 percent in comparison with the average annual volume of the previous 5-year plan. The assigned growth of the material well-being and cultural level of the Mongolian people is being ensured successfully. In accordance with the 5-year plan and inter-governmental agreements, the economic cooperation of Mongolia with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries is successfully developing.

The speaker noted that the higher frontiers of the country's socio-economic development have been mapped out for 1983. The main task of the new plan in accordance with the 18th M.P.R.P. Congress is to increase social production and its efficiency by the way of expanding and strengthening the material and technical basis of the national economy, of a more rational use of manpower, material and financial resources, of introducing scientific and technical achievements and advanced experience into production. On this basis the national income in 1983 will grow 7.6 per cent and agricultural output by 10.3 percent. Great attention will be paid to improving the production quality.

The planned growth of the economy and the social production efficiency, D. Sodnom noted, creates real possibilities for meeting the tasks on the fullest possible satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the Mongolian working people. In 1983 the consumption fund will increase by 4.5 percent and cash income of the population will increase by 5 percent.

MONTSAME COMMENTATOR ON MPRP PLENUM DECISIONS

OW131217 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 10 (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian people whole-heartedly approve the decisions of the 5th plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and the regular session of the MPR Great People's Hural. The party has reaffirmed the invariability of its course aimed at ensuring peace and security in Asia and the world over the steady improvement of the Mongolian people's well-being, a MONTSAME commentator writes.

The tasks for the third year of the current 5-year plan and the ways of their implementation have been clearly defined in "The State Plan of the Development of National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1983". This plan envisages further growth of the social production and its efficiency by way of expanding and strengthening the material and technical basis of the national economy, of a more rational use of manpower, material and financial resources, of introducing scientific and technical achievements and advanced experience into production and improving the work quality.

As before, great attention will be attached to the development of agriculture and industry. It has been stressed at the session that over 708 million tugriks from the state budget will be allocated for financing of these branches of the country's national economy in 1983, the commentator notes.

The major task of the plan is the improvement of the material well-being of the Mongolian people. It is planned to increase the consumption fund by 4.6 percent in comparison with 1982. The cash income of the population will increase by 5 percent. Investments from the state budget for sociocultural measures will make up more than 110 million tugriks as against 1982, including pensions and other allowances, which make up 30 million tugriks.

MPR ADOPTS NEW LAW ON PUBLIC EDUCATION

OW100331 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1753 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, December 9 (MONTSAME) -- The Great People's Hural of the M.P.R. now in session has discussed and adopted a new law on public education, which has confirmed the achievements of the Mongolian people in the field of education and set newer tasks in this field arisen during the country's socialist development. For the period passed since the adoption of the previous 1963 law on education, the transition to the universal incomplete secondary education was successfully completed and a single system of the socialist education has been formed in this country. During this period first vocational training schools have been set up. General education has registered a remarkable quantitative increase during the past two decades.

These striking achievements of the Mongolian people are ever more impressive if one takes into account the fact that before the 1921 people's revolution the educational level in the country was comparable to that in many developing countries today. However, vigorous measures and immense work undertaken by the party and government made it possible to completely eradicate illiteracy in a short period of time.

Another example of the party's and government's great attention to the development of public education in this country is the newly-enacted law. The main task of schools in Mongolia is, as it is stated in the law, to produce people with high socialist consciousness, promote their political and labour activity and direct it towards the successful fulfillment of the tasks of socialist construction, to bring up the rising generation in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of profound respect of the principles of socialist society and to prepare school children better for socially useful work.

The new public education law is designed to perfect the educational system. In this connection, it has seven new articles dealing with the pre-school education of children, the rights of pupils and students, the training of teachers and the rights of workers in public education, the rights and obligations of parents in the education of their children, the material basis of the public educational institutions, etc. It confirms the right of all citizens of this country to free education. Besides this, it grants the same right to foreign citizens living in Mongolia. The education for peace and internationalism is viewed in the new law as the foremost task of the teaching profession.

Today the process of drawing education and production closer together undoubtedly exerts a positive influence upon both spheres and upon social development as a whole. That is why the new law calls for the improvement of vocational training and technical education of the rising generation. The new law is undoubtedly a substantial contribution to the theory and practice of advancing education with due cognizance of contemporary requirements and prospects of socio-economic development.

SIHANOUK DISTURBED BY SINGAPORE AID REPORTS

BK140125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Kampuchean coalition President Prince Norodom Sihanouk is disturbed by reports that Singapore has secretly supplied military aid to the Son Sann faction, the BANGKOK POST learned yesterday.

A source said Prince Sihanouk described the Singaporean move as "unfair," reasoning that any aid from an ASEAN country should be equally shared among the three Khmer factions in the coalition. A report earlier this month said Singapore supplied 2,600 rifles to Son Sann's Khmer Peoples' National Liberation Front. Singapore has refused comment.

According to the source, Prince Sihanouk also was disappointed with China's recent announcement that an aid package of three million yuan (about 39 million baht) to the coalition would be food and medical supplies instead of arms as expected. The source confirmed earlier reports that Prince Sihanouk had cancelled plans for a cabinet meeting at the Kampuchean border this month, adding that the meeting was rescheduled for sometime early next year.

While no official reason has been given for the postponement, diplomatic sources said Sihanouk was angered by the warm welcome Beijing gave to Khieu Samphan while the prince himself was in China.

HENG SAMRIN TROOPS' ACTIVITIES NEAR THAI BORDER

Building Roads

BK130152 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- The Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime has recruited from 10,000 to 12,000 Khmer civilians to build roads heading towards two huge Khmer refugee border encampments controlled by Khmer Serei resistance forces.

Informed Thai military sources, quoting some Kampucheans who managed to escape the forced recruitment and seek refuge with the resistance forces, told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that the Khmer labourers had started clearing forests and enlarging cart tracks from Vietnamese forward strongholds in Ban Nimit, Ban Soraya and Ban Yang towards Nong Chan and Nong Samet encampments since December 8.

Thai military sources said that the roads, where completed, would enable the Vietnamese to move troops and supplies closer to the Thai-Kampuchean border and to the border encampments. The sources estimated that there are now about 20 Vietnamese tanks in Ban Nimit.

Meanwhile, it was reported that seven guerrillas loyal to Kampuchean Prime Minister Son Sann were killed while four others were wounded in an hour-long clash with Vietnamese-led forces in the area of Thmar Puok District of Kampuchea, opposite Ban Sa-Ngae of Ta Phraya District on Saturday evening.

Sources close to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front claimed that 10 Vietnamese troops were killed in the fighting. They said that the Vietnamese had sent a battalion of reinforcements to Thmar Puck after the clash.

Self-Defense Villages

BK140139 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- The Vietnamese have instructed Heng Samrin troops to set up self-defence villages along the Thai-Kampuchean border in an attempt to isolate Khmer resistance forces from villagers, an informed source said yesterday.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said that the defence volunteers would be organized into cooperatives.

The Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces have also recruited about 10,000 Khmer people from various parts of the country to cut new roads from their military outposts towards the strongholds of Khmer resistance forces, according to the source.

The new roads under stepped-up construction include the one linking Sisophon to Thmar Puck, which is close to a Khmer resistance stronghold near Ban Sa-Ngae, south of the Thai border district of Ta Phya. The recruited Khmer civilians are also stepping up the repair of seven bridges, south of this border district, said the source, who added that the repair work for four out of the seven bridges has been completed.

The repair work is expected to be finished by next February, the source said. He also said that every evening after work, the recruits would have to attend indoctrination sessions on the ideology and policies of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime.

Khmer people are also barred from approaching too close to the frontier as the Vietnamese feared that they might contact the Khmer resistance guerrillas, according to the source.

Chief-of-Staff of the First Army Region Maj Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun said yesterday that the fighting inside Kampuchea was expected to gradually escalate as the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces aimed to wind up the dry-season offensive by next March or April. The Vietnamese troops have started mop-up operations against the Khmer resistance groups in the dry-season offensive, he said.

Maj Gen Wanchai said the military is not concerned about the task of defending Thai territory during the Vietnamese-led offensive as "we have guarded the border areas for four years already." He said the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces are not expected to make dramatic headway in the dry-season offensive as they were facing difficulties receiving logistics supply from deep inside Kampuchea and Vietnam.

"The Vietnamese forces are also in short of strategic goods because we have effectively imposed a ban on the sales of the goods in the border areas. About 80-90 percent of the smuggled goods are seized by the authorities," he said. He added the ban had prompted the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces to mainly rely on their rear lines for logistics supply and they had to spend a long time to store enough supply.

BRIEFS

CSSR YOUTH DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh, 11 Dec (SPK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Youth Union led by its chairman, Jaroslav Jeneral, alternate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh today for a friendship visit. It was greeted by Sam Sundoeun, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization Central Committee, and other personalities. Zigmund Tobias, CSSR ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 11 Dec 82 BK]

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES PRK, SRV MINISTERS

BK110742 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 December, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, received in a courtesy call at the Foreign Affairs Ministry Comrade Kong Korm and Comrade Vo Dong Giang, respectively, deputy foreign ministers of the PRK and the SRV, who came to Vientiane to attend the preparatory conference for the summit of the three countries of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. The two deputy foreign ministers were accompanied by Comrade Khamphai Boupha, first deputy foreign affairs minister of Laos. Neou Samon and Nguyen Xuan, respectively, ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK and the SRV to Laos, also accompanied them in paying a courtesy call on Comrade Phoun Sipaseut on this occasion.

During the courtesy call Comrade Khamphai Boupha, Comrade Kong Korm and Comrade Vo Dong Giang informed Comrade Phoun Sipaseut of the success of the preparatory conference for the summit of the three countries of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam which had proceeded in an atmosphere of solidarity, unity and close friendship.

On this occasion, Comrades Kong Korm and Vo Dong Giang expressed thanks to the LPDR Government for providing conveniences for the conference to be successfully held. The comrade deputy foreign ministers of Kampuchea and Vietnam also extended salutations and best wishes of good health to Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihvan, Comrade Souphanouvong and Comrade Phoun Sipaseut together with other party and government leaders and the entire people of Laos so as to guide the Lao people to build and defend the prosperous and strong socialist country.

Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, on behalf of the party, government and people of Laos, hailed the success of the preparatory conference and expressed his conviction that the success of the forthcoming summit of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam will mark a milestone and a new step in the strengthening of the solidarity, special relations of friendship, and all-round cooperation among the three fraternal countries, which is considered a strength for promoting the cause of socialist construction and national defense in each country to positively contribute to the cause of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

Comrade Phoun Sipaseut also took this occasion to convey greetings to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin and all other comrade party and government leaders as well as to all people of Kampuchea and Vietnam, and wished them the good health to positively contribute to building, strengthening and defending their respective countries in order to contribute to the promotion and expansion of friendly relations and the cause of peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

The conversation between the guests and the host proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and close friendship from beginning to end.

USSR COOPERATION COMMISSION DELEGATION DEPARTS

BK110623 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] On the morning of 10 December, the delegation of the Soviet-Lao Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation led by Valentin Makeyev, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Cooperation Commission, left for home after attending the fourth session of the Lao-Soviet and Soviet-Lao Intergovernmental Commissions for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and ending a 5-day friendship visit to Laos.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Nouhak Phoumsavan, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lao-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and vice chairmen of the Cooperation Commission together with a number of high-ranking Lao cadres concerned. Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, together with embassy staff members also went to see the delegation off at the airport.

During its stay in Laos, in addition to attending the fourth session, the delegation paid a courtesy call on Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and visited Champassak and Savannakhet Provinces where it was warmly welcomed by the provincial administrations.

Prior to departing for home, the delegation of the Soviet-Lao Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was feted in a banquet held in its honor by Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, at his residence in Vientiane on the evening of 9 December. The banquet was attended as guests of honor by Nouhak Phoumsavan, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and vice chairmen of the Cooperation Commission for the Lao side. At the banquet, Nouhak Phoumsavan and Valentin Makeyev took turns making speeches in which they both stressed the promotion and expansion of the Lao-Soviet friendly relations of fraternity, military solidarity, cooperation and mutual assistance which have daily been developed brilliantly and strengthened further. The banquet continued in a very friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

BK110642 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] On the morning of 10 December, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice minister of the Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call from a Hungarian Red Cross organization led by its Chairman Hantos. The delegation was accompanied by Dr Khamliang Phonsena, minister of public health and chairman of the Lao Red Cross Society. Janos Zegnal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Laos, also accompanied the delegation in paying a courtesy call on Phoumi Vongvichit on this occasion.

The meeting between the guests and the host proceeded in a cordial and friendly manner. Phoumi Vongvichit hailed and highly appreciated the delegation's visit to Laos, saying the visit contributes to the daily enhancement and further strengthening of the relations, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Lao and Hungarian Red Cross organizations as well as between the parties, states and peoples of Laos and Hungary. He also took this occasion to convey salutations and best wishes of good health to the party and state leaders and people of Hungary, and wished them success in building and developing their country in conformity with the spirit of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

Hantos thanked Phoumi Vongvichit as well as the party, state and Red Cross Society of Laos for the warm and friendly welcome given to the delegation in this visit to Laos. He wholeheartedly hailed the various great achievements scored by the Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP, with General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane as head, in the cause of socialist maintenance and building in the LPDR over the past 7 years. He also wished Phoumi Vongvichit new and still greater success in implementing the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress for a prosperous and plentiful life for the Lao people of all tribes.

PHOUN SIPASEUT GREET'S JAPAN'S ABE ON APPOINTMENT

BK120343 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Dec 82

["Recent" message of congratulations from LPDR Foreign Affairs Minister Phoun Sipaseut to Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Shintaro Abe]

[Text] I would like to congratulate you on having been appointed foreign affairs minister of Japan. I extend my warm congratulations to you, and wish you success in carrying out your esteemed tasks. I wish for the promotion and expansion of the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries in the interest of our two peoples.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER THANKS USSR FOR ASSISTANCE

BK101208 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Vientiane, Dec 10 (OANA-KPL) -- The Ambassador of the USSR to Laos Vladimir Sobchenko, on Dec 9, handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricooperatives an agricultural machinery repair workshop situated in Tha Gnon District (25 kilometers east of Vientiane). Inkong Mahavong, minister of agriculture, irrigation and agricooperatives, officially received the workshop from the Soviet ambassador.

Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee and Valentin Makeyev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and president of the USSR-Laos Intergovernmental Commission for the Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation together with members of the visiting Soviet delegation were also on hand.

The Soviet ambassador and the minister respectively addressed the attendants before cutting the ribbon saying that this workshop, one among other projects of assistance of the USSR to Laos represents efficient cooperation between the USSR and Laos. Both of them jointly expressed their satisfaction over the strengthening of the friendship relations and cooperation between the USSR and Laos. The Lao minister also seized this opportunity to thank the Soviet party, state and people for their fruitful assistance given to Laos and especially expressed his thanks to the Soviet experts who have participated in the construction of this workshop. A victory banner was presented to the Soviet team acknowledging their efforts. S. Vongkhamsao and V. Makeyev then cut the ribbon to officially inaugurate the workshop.

This agricultural machinery repair workshop will have a capacity to repair one hundred vehicles per year.

LAOS GRANTS TIMBER CONCESSION TO BANGKOK FIRM

BK090253 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Having turned down proposals from the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the Laotian Government has switched on the green light for a Thai logging firm, Udon Thai Samanmit Ltd Part, to join hands with a Hong Kong company to undertake a multimillion baht timber logging project in Nam Ngum Dam for five years.

THE NATION learned yesterday that under a preliminary agreement signed in Vientiane on November 15, the Laotian Forestry Department has granted Udon Thai Samanmit, registered in Udon Thani Province, "the full and legal concession for logging all kinds of woods submerged in the 50-square kilometre area of Nam Ngum Dam for a period of five years." The concession may be renewed and extended upon expiry should both contracting parties agree to the terms.

The Thai firm's partner is Lian Cheng Enterprise Co of Hong Kong which will provide a bank guarantee worth US\$150,000 from Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez in favor of Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao for a period of one year to assure the Forestry Department that the concessionaries will fulfill their obligations.

In return, the department guarantees that, during the whole period of five years, it will "absolutely not nullify" the agreement or revise the prorata basis of shares of timber being logged from the dam. The Laotian Government is entitled to get 51 percent whereas the concessionaries are entitled to get 49 percent of the cut timber.

Manager of Udon Thai Samanmit, Mr Saman Worawong, told THE NATION yesterday that the project, which will ultimately clean the bottom of the dam, is vital to Laos because the submerged trees will decompose, damaging turbines of power generators at the dam.

The Thai proposal is far more attractive than those submitted by the Soviet Union and Vietnam which agreed to invest in the project, but would take all the timber. The Laotian Government would not receive any sharing if it had accepted the proposals of its communist allies. Laotian authorities told the two governments that Vientiane had to honour the bilateral agreement signed with Thailand.

Saman said his company signed the agreement with Laos on December 7 last year, adding that he would arrange for the bank guarantee to the Laotian authorities within December 20, this month, and sign a final agreement not later than December 25, in Vientiane.

Logging will commence next month and the company will have to employ at least 300 workers. Experts of the United Nations stationed at the dam, about 100 kilometres from the Thai border province of Nong Khai, have estimated that there are about 2.7 million cubic metres of submerged timber, Saman said. "It would take at least 10 years to complete the whole project but we expect to cut about 500,000-600,000 cubic metres within the concession period," he said. He said the Hong Kong partner will invest initially US\$1 million in the project, which has also received blessings from the Thai authorities.

The 51 percent share of timber for Laos will eventually be sold to Udon Thai Samanmit under a barter deal in which Thai products will be sent to Laos, while the 49 percent share will be transported across the Mekong River to Thailand, he said. Prices of the timber will be fixed in accordance with prevailing market levels, he said.

Udon Thai Samanmit and Lian Cheng will jointly set up a new company based in Bangkok to sign a related agreement.

BRIEFS

THAI AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION -- Vientiane, December 7 (KPL) -- The ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, Somphong Faichampa, on December 4th gave a reception here to mark the 55th birthday of King Phumiphon Adunyadet, king of Thailand. Present at the reception were Sali Vongkhamsoo, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Sisana Sisan, minister of culture, Khamphai Boupha, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, members of the Council of Ministers, representatives of diplomatic corps to Laos, and representatives of the mass organisations. The reception took place in an atmosphere of friendship and warm cordiality. [Vientiane KPL in English 0934 GMT 7 Dec 82 BK]

MALAYSIA'S MAHATHIR COMMENTS ON SEPARATISTS

Press Conference Remarks

BK141208 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 10 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] In a press conference yesterday before returning to Malaysia, Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Mahathir Mohamed was asked about Malaysia's refusal to cooperate in the suppression of the terrorist bandit movements on the Malaysian side of the Thai-Malaysian border. The Malaysian prime minister said: We disagree with terrorist activities by any group along the common border. We do not support such activities because they could affect Thai-Malaysian relations. Thailand and Malaysia are long-standing neighbors. Support for the terrorist groups does not come from the Malaysian Government.

A source familiar with the border situation informed SIAM RAT that the joint Thai-Malaysian agreement, which was amended during the Thanian government, was the reason Malaysia has not cooperated in suppressing the terrorist bandit movements. The amended agreement stated that both countries can jointly suppress threats to the security of the common border. According to the source, only the Malayan Communist terrorist movement falls under the agreement, because it poses a common threat to Thailand and Malaysia, while the terrorist bandit movements are outside of the agreement.

The source said Malaysia regards the terrorist bandit movements as an internal problem, not a problem which affects the common security of the two countries. He noted that Thailand is at a great disadvantage on this matter. He said Malaysia would refuse to discuss the terrorist bandit movement problem when Thailand brought it up at the joint border committee meeting, explaining that it is a policy matter and its officials are not involved.

The source suggests that the only way to resolve this problem is for the Thai prime minister to use his friendship with the Malaysian Prime Minister to appeal to him to help suppress the terrorist bandit movements.

MATICHON Editorial

BK120910 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Friendship and Mutual Help"]

[Text] His Excellency Datuk Mahathir Mohamed has made his second visit to Thailand since he took over the premiership. His first visit was last year.

The Malaysian prime minister's visit was in response to an invitation from the Thai Government extended to him on the occasion of the Bangkok bicentennial. The bicentennial celebrations were held in April, but the Malaysian prime minister could not come to them because he was too occupied with official business.

Since the emergence of the Kampuchean problem, it is obvious that Thailand and Malaysia have been working closely together to find a solution and turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

Thailand has rendered effective cooperation to Malaysia in suppressing the Chinese Communist guerrillas along the common border. In return, Thailand will be very happy if Malaysia can help it to suppress the terrorist and secessionist movements which are now using Malaysian territory as a hideout. It has been reported that local Malaysian politicians give support to the southern terrorists to undermine Thailand's stability. Malaysian politicians have reportedly been using the southern terrorists to draw political support from the people without the knowledge of the Malaysian Government.

During his news conference at the Erawan Hotel on 9 December, His Excellency Datuk Mahathir Mohamed stressed that the Malaysian Government could not support Thai terrorists either inside or outside its territory or along the border lest it offend the Thai Government.

However, His Excellency Mahathir Mohamed mentioned support from certain groups of individuals. MATICHON is of the opinion that as Thailand's friend, Malaysia should oppose any efforts to undermine Thailand. Otherwise, it can never criticize China for giving moral support to the Communist Party which is an act at variance with its own statements and an act of a "hypocrite".

NATION REVIEW: DRY-SEASON OFFENSIVE WON'T AID SRV

BK140149 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Dry-Season Offensive Won't Aid VN"]

[Text] A Vietnamese artillery shell fell on Thai soil and we would hopefully like to think that it was a mistake and an isolated incident which occurred as a result of the war that is going on across the border in western Kampuchea. This optimistic thought is reinforced by the fact that even back in 1977, when Pol Pot was at the helm of affairs in Phnom Penh, there were incursions across the Thai border ostensibly to prevent refugees from fleeing that country.

While we can afford to be complacent, the military authorities certainly cannot. They have to worry about possible incursions and more troubles arising along the border. However, we wonder whether a protest note from the Thai Foreign Ministry would help -- the Vietnamese are notorious for ignoring such protests and justifying themselves, since they even completely disregarded a UN resolution passed by a thumping majority.

What now appears to be the beginning of a dry-season offensive by the Vietnamese seems to be concentrated against the forces of President Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Son Sann of the coalition government. Somehow, the coalition has hurt Vietnam internationally and she seems bent on unleashing all her ferocity on these two factions. Till now, they have fought the Khmer Rouge forces through three dry seasons, but this time the Khmer Rouge seem to be having a respite. Possibly, it is bad military strategy because the Khmer Rouge are the most powerful force facing the Vietnamese.

But for Vietnam, as for all communist countries, politics takes precedence over all other considerations. If Hanoi can succeed in routing Sihanouk's and Son Sann's forces, they can crow at the forthcoming non-aligned meeting that there was no coalition at all, and that Sihanouk should not be allowed to address that summit. In such an approach, of course, the basic factors leading to the formation of the coalition would be ignored -- a neutralist Kampuchean Government, elected by the people under the supervision of the United Nations.

In trying to compute any Kampuchean equation, China should not be forgotten. China has openly stated that she fully backs the ASEAN political solution for Kampuchea whereby a neutralist government should be formed in Phnom Penh at the behest of the people. It is true that there was acrimony between the pro-Chinese Pol Pot regime and Vietnam and, with that flimsy reason, Hanoi took international law into her own hands to invade Kampuchea and occupy a major part of it.

Everybody knows that Vietnam has delusions of the greater Indochina federation but such a dream will not be realized. Hanoi has to understand that a neutralist Kampuchea will be of more benefit to her than an occupied Kampuchea, which means that a guerrilla war will be continuously going on. The Soviet Union has an important say in the matter because she is financing the war, which by now the Kremlin must have understood as something that cannot be won during this dry season.

The earlier Moscow and Hanoi get together on this matter, the better it will be for all concerned since the formula leading up to a neutralist Kampuchea will not hurt any of the parties concerned.

FOURTH ARMY SEIZES INSURGENT STRONGHOLDS

Recaptures Insurgent Base

BK120620 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Dec 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Nakhon Si Thammarat -- The Fourth Army has recaptured the "Kung Ching" Camp and about 30,000 leaflets signed by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will be dropped over the area calling upon the remaining insurgents to surrender.

The camp, captured by the Fourth Army about five years ago by marines was recently revived by insurgents who had fled Camp 508 in Surat Thani, was retaken by the Fourth Army on Friday, according to Col Thanaphon Bunyopathom, deputy chief-of-staff of the Fourth Army. He told THE NATION yesterday that the recaptured camp houses 22 houses, a hospital, a kitchen and a quantity of rifles and ammunition.

"The insurgents had apparently fled the area before we moved in" Col Thanaphon said.

One soldier was wounded when he stepped on booby traps planted around the camp lined with bunkers. Kung Ching Camp was taken as part of the second phase of "Tai Rom Yen 13" operation, with the first phase having been completed during Nov 30-Dec 5.

Three More Strongholds Seized

BK140205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] Nakhon Si Thammarat -- Government forces yesterday captured three more insurgent strongholds near the Major Kung Ching Camp of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) in Tha Sala District. Led by Col Wira Wanasuk, government forces seized 72 shacks surrounded by bunkers. During the operation one soldier stepped on a booby trap and was seriously hurt, a military source said. Government forces are expected to wrap up their Kung Ching operations today.

During operations of the Fourth Army's "Tai Rom Yen 13," five soldiers and five men of the Border Patrol Police (BPP) sustained injuries. The BPP men were injured when their armoured car fell off a bridge on Friday while giving support to government troops. Damage to the V-150 car was estimated at six million baht. Five CPT main bases, not including smaller bases, were seized during the operations. Enough documents, equipment and medical supplies to fill one GMC truck were also seized. The commanding general of the Fourth Army Region Lt-Gen Han Linanon yesterday ordered government troops to move out of the area.

Meanwhile, military sources said that Phase 3 of "Tai Rom Yen 13" will start at the end of the week and will focus on Betong District of Yala Province.

SOME OFFICIALS FEAR CPT DEFECTOR SUBVERSION

BK130150 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Dec 82 p 1

[By The Chongkhandikit]

[Text] Some top military and Interior Ministry officials believe that several thousand defectors from the Communist Party of Thailand have left the jungles in order to pursue subversive activities in the towns and cities, according to military sources.

The sources note that the defectors had stated they were "not surrendering" and they laid down the following conditions for leaving the jungles: cash payments for the weapons they brought in and the award of 15-rai plots of land. The defectors, the sources claim, have not declared allegiance to Thailand's three institutions -- the nation, religion and monarchy.

Military and Interior Ministry officials who are responsible for the internal and external security of the country have been quietly discussing among themselves whether the mass exodus of defectors from the jungles of Mukdahan and Tak Provinces has meant a change of strategy rather than a change of heart.

According to the sources, these officials are having second thoughts about the "defectors" following the initial theory of euphoria that the CPT had been smashed. They now fear that the 200 to 300 hardcore guerrillas who defected with their families and followers have moved into the urban areas to serve the CPT in a new role.

The officials who doubt that the defectors have really turned over a new leaf say that, from the communist viewpoint, their action could not have come at a better time. "We have economic and social problems which can be exploited. Labour and student bodies have been formed which can be infiltrated and utilised. Farmers are getting organised or being organised. All these provide the communists with raw materials," said one source.

The sources also mention the intensification of political activity with general elections to be held next April. They pointed out that infiltration of parliament as part of a process to overthrow the democratic system has been used by communists in other countries. The concerned officials also believed that there may be efforts to set up legitimate groups which can join with political parties in the "united front" tactic.

The military and Interior Ministry officials who have had wide experience in dealing with the communist insurgency have reportedly consulted among themselves and have concluded that the CPT is changing its strategy or tactics, either giving up armed struggle in the jungle or coordinating its activities in the jungle with those in the city.

In the jungle, the officials say, the communists have failed to receive arms and ammunition from one of their original mentors, the Chinese, or food and intelligence from villagers who have gradually given their support to the government as a result of official socio-economic programmes and psychological warfare. The communists presumably expect to obtain supplies more easily in the towns and cities, say the officials. The concern of the military and Interior Ministry officials is expected to be brought to the attention of the government.

Sources close to the officials stress that "there may well be honest defectors who want to be loyal to their country and government again and we have to treat them well but, at the same time, we have to be aware of communist methods and operations and take preventive action. We don't want suspicions to haunt the lives of the real defectors but we have to keep a close watch on each cadre to ensure that he has reformed and is not working against the country's institution."

VCP JOURNAL VIEWS PRC EXPANSIONISM, HEGEMONISM

BK140922 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Oct 82 pp 65-70

[Article by Tran Quoc Tu: "Nature of Chinese Expansionism and Hegemonism Remains Unchanged"]

[Text] Chinese expansionism and hegemonism have once again been affirmed in various documents of the 12th CPC Congress, which was held in Beijing in early September 1982. The new CPC Constitution adopted by the congress still asserts: "The CPC considers Mao Zedong's thoughts as a guideline for its action." It is public knowledge that, by its nature, Maoism is great-nation expansionism and big-power hegemonism. This is great Hanism, a kind of bourgeois nationalism reeking with feudalism. Going under the euphemism of "a Chinese version of Marxism-Leninism," this big-nation chauvinism is aimed at establishing Chinese hegemony throughout the world, beginning with the Southeast Asian countries.

The present powerholders in Beijing still adhere to Maoism and continue to implement the basic line set forth by Mao Zedong, especially in the field of foreign relations.

In his political report to the 12th CPC Congress, Hu Yaobang said: "China bases its foreign policy on Mao Zedong's thoughts." He added: "We will persistently implement the basic principles of our country's foreign policy laid down by Comrade Mao Zedong." The basis of China's foreign policy is Mao Zedong's notoriously reactionary "three-world theory."

Fully imbued with Mao Zedong's foreign policy, the political report presented by Hu Yaobang at the 12th CPC Congress held that "at present, the most important task of the world's people is to oppose hegemonism" (that is, to oppose the Soviet Union). In his opening speech at the same congress, Deng Xiaoping also said that "opposing hegemonism" is one of "the three major tasks of the Chinese people for the 1980's."

Adept as usual at turning black into white, the Beijing authorities have slanderously accused Vietnam of "aggression." In his political report to the 12th CPC Congress, Hu Yaobang alleged: "Vietnam has invaded Kampuchea, pursued expansion in Indochina and Southeast Asia and ceaselessly carried out provocations along the Chinese border."

As a matter of fact, who is the aggressor? Who used 23 divisions of the Pol Pot army to attack Vietnam from the southwest and practiced a genocidal policy in Kampuchea? Who sent 600,000 Chinese troops to attack Vietnam from the north, to massacre civilians, including old people and children, and to completely destroy all the cities and villages in Vietnam's northern border provinces? Who invaded and occupied the Vietnamese Paracel Islands? Who is committing provocations, shelling, grabbing Vietnamese northern border territory and sending aircraft and warships to intrude daily into Vietnamese airspace and territorial waters? Who is aiding the genocidal Pol Pot clique to oppose the Kampuchean people? Who is conducting sabotage and subversive activities in Laos? Obviously, the Maoists among the Beijing ruling circles are still continuing their hostile policy against the peoples of Vietnam and other Indochinese countries.

As Hu Yaobang was claiming that China "had never stationed single soldiers in any country or had never occupied a single inch of territory or violated the sovereignty of any country," Chinese troops were occupying the Paracel archipelago of Vietnam and tens of thousands of square kilometers of Burmese territory and thousands of square kilometers of Indian territory. Also Beijing was using Chinese residents and various organizations of its henchmen to carry out subversive activities in Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and so forth.

The 12th congress has once again proved that the Beijing ruling circles still pursue the policy of "opening the door to the West" in an effort to look for investment, technology and modern weapons. In his opening speech, Deng Xiaoping said: "We will consistently pursue the policy of opening our door to other countries." The Beijing ruling circles have paid special attention to their relations with the United States and Japan — those countries which have pledged to join them in "opposing hegemonism" (that means to oppose the Soviet Union). They consider relations with the United States as a strategic issue, although Hu Yaobang has lamented that "a dark cloud" exists in Sino-U.S. relations due to the Taiwan issue. In his opening speech, Deng Xiaoping swore that China would certainly "not swallow the bitter fruit" offered by a foreign country. However, the United States has passed "a bill on relations with Taiwan," continued to sell weapons to Taiwan, and treated Taiwan as if it were an independent country. Mr Deng could in no way "refuse to swallow that bitter fruit." In its relations with the United States, China has not been treated equally by the latter. The United States considers China as a "poor friend" or an "inferior traveling companion." The United States maintains that China needs it more than it needs China. Despite this fact, China still colludes with the United States to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the socialist community. China has been compelled to give way in face of the pressure exerted by the United States just because it needs the dollars, the technology and the weapons of the latter.

Although the Beijing ruling circles know well that the United States is playing the China card against the Soviet Union, they still resign themselves to being a card in the hand of the United States. The China card, however, has been underrated by the United States. To raise the value of this card, the Beijing ruling circles would, from time to time, bear a grudge against the United States or threaten to hold talks with the Soviet Union. Beijing also exploits the resumption of negotiations with the Soviet Union in an attempt to sabotage Soviet-U.S. talks.

In the political report read at the congress, Hu Yaobang left the door open for talks with the Soviet Union in order to seek a normalization of relations with this country. China, however, had imposed conditions that could in no way be acceptable to the Soviet Union.

Among the issues put forward by Hu Yaobang, such as the various obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, which should be discussed at the Sino-Soviet talks, there were the issues concerning third countries, which had nothing to do with China. Those were the issues concerning Vietnam, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Mongolia — independent and sovereign countries. These countries do not allow any country to discuss their own affairs during talks with another country without their participation.

Naturally, the Soviet Union -- a genuine socialist country which always respects the independence and sovereignty of other countries -- would have to reject these unreasonable demands by China. Thus, the Beijing ruling circles' efforts to demand that the affairs of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Mongolia be discussed at the Sino-Soviet talks and to interfere brazenly in the internal affairs of these countries are irrefutable evidence of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

Previously, in the talks to normalize relations with the United States, the Beijing ruling circles used Vietnam as an item or merchandise to trade with this country. That Chinese scheme was a failure because it had stumbled over the firm attitude of Vietnam. Today, in the talks to normalize relations with the Soviet Union, the Beijing ruling circles again use the Vietnam issue to strike a bargain. However, faced with the principled stand -- which is based on proletarian internationalism -- of the Soviet Union and with the just and unalterable stand of Vietnam, that scheme of China's will certainly end in tragic defeat.

In their counterrevolutionary global strategy, the Beijing authorities consider Southeast Asia the key region and Vietnam and the rest of Indochina the main target for expansion. Therefore, they have carried out an extremely cunning policy of sowing disagreement and division and of winning over all possible allies in order to isolate, surround, weaken, sabotage and then annex Vietnam. However, forged in the long revolutionary struggle, experienced in numerous trials and armed with the party's viewpoints as presented in the various documents of the recent fifth party congress, the Vietnamese people are remaining vigilant, steadfast and resolute; they will surely foil all the schemes and acts conducted by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists to oppose and sabotage Vietnam.

To create the material basis for great-people expansionism and big-nation hegemonism, the 12th CPC Congress adopted a program for "modernizing industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology." The political report presented by Hu Yaobang sets forth the following targets: "Gross national industrial and agricultural output will quadruple in value by the year 2000"; by the end of this century, "gross national income and the output of major industrial and agricultural goods of China will rank first in the world"; and "the real strength of national defense will increase very considerably." This is a very ambitious program. Press circles in the West consider this a new "Great Leap Forward" which is even more adventurous than the Great Leap Forward previously advocated by Mao Zedong. Right in China, an economist wrote in a newspaper article that China "will not be able to attain the goal of quadrupling the value of its gross industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century" (Footnote: article by (Wu Minyu) carried in the WORLD ECONOMIC JOURNAL published in Shanghai on 20 September 1982). Too enraptured in their dream of world hegemony, the Beijing authorities have set forth economic targets that far exceed their capabilities. Even if "the four modernizations," of which "the modernization of national defense" is the capstone, could be realized, they would, instead of bringing about a plentiful and happy life for the Chinese people, only make them suffer while simultaneously creating a grave threat to the security of the countries in Southeast Asia and to world peace.

Apart from the "four modernizations" mentioned above, there is also the fifth "modernization," which is being quietly carried out without any fanfare. It is the "modernization" of Maoism. In fact, the Beijing authorities are revising part of Maoism, stripping away all of its coarseness and inflexibility to make it suitable for the present situation. Therefore, post-Mao Maoism or Maoism without Mao is no longer Maoism in its original form but Maoism in a new form. It is revised Maoism or, in other words, "modernized Maoism."

The 12th CPC Congress criticized Mao Zedong's concept of "using the class struggle as the key." It also rejected Mao Zedong's theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," which was formerly extolled by the CPC as "Mao Zedong's great contribution to the treasure of Marxist-Leninist theories." These revisions were made to accommodate changes in the current situation of China. Formerly, after having been relegated by Liu Shaoqi to "the second line," Mao Zedong introduced the aforementioned concepts with the aims of motivating "the Red Guards" to rise up in rebellion and topple Liu Shaoqi and of regaining his control of the Communist Party and the State of China. Now that Deng Xiaoping and his camp have gained power, he must shift from "great rebellion to great rule" to maintain his power. Therefore, Mao Zedong's theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" is no longer suitable and must be criticized and rejected.

In the economic field, the 12th congress officially ratified the rejection of Mao Zedong's "military barracks economy" in favor of Deng Xiaoping's "market-oriented economy."

The expansion of the private economic sector and the reimbursement of capital and assets formerly confiscated from the more than 50,000 Chinese capitalists have opened the door for the Chinese economy to develop along the capitalist direction.

As for foreign policy, in his political report Hu Yaobang used subtle words which had not been seen in China's official publications for several years. The Beijing rulers no longer shouted such slogans as "Down with socialist imperialism" and "The Soviet Union is enemy No 1" as they had before. They prepared to make a few "small steps forward" in the relationship with the Soviet Union. Their scheme is to divide socialist countries, communist and workers parties and the national liberation movement. They used sweet words to beguile countries of the so-called "Third World" -- claiming that "China belongs to the Third World" -- in order to exercise Chinese leadership over the "Third World", seize the "Third World", win over the "Second World" and oppose the "two superpowers", mainly the Soviet Union.

The Chinese ruling circles had to make some adjustments in their policies because over the past few years they have encountered many setbacks in their foreign and domestic affairs. Domestically, they have been faced with the increasing dissidence of the Chinese people. Internationally, China has been isolated due to its policy of colluding with imperialism, especially the U.S. imperialists.

These changes, however, are of a crafty nature. There is no change in the nature and strategy of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. The basic policy of the Chinese ruling circles is still a policy of colluding with imperialism against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the revolutionary peoples of various nations, including the Chinese people. As a result, the "Maoist doctrine of modernization" is more dangerous than pure Maoism.

The 12th CPC Congress was a "formalization" of the Deng Xiaoping clique's victory in the CPC. After being "removed from power" twice, Mr Deng Xiaoping again emerged on the Chinese political forum in 1977. Since then he has strived to struggle against opposition factions to gain control of the Chinese party and state. Mr Deng Xiaoping's clique gained their superiority at the Third CPC Central Committee Plenum (11th session) in December 1978. Afterwards, due to the failure of the war of aggression against Vietnam, Mr Deng was severely attacked by the opposition factions. After working through a process of arduous and decisive struggle, at the Sixth CPC Central Committee Plenum in June 1981, Mr Deng's clique gained control. Since then the line of pragmatism advocated by Mr Deng and dubbed by the Western press as "a cat's doctrine" has won an advantageous position in the CPC. This line completely relies on capitalism, learns from Western experiences and cooperates strategically with imperialism to gain capital and technology in order to carry out the "four modernizations" so as to create the material bases for Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. The ideological basis of that line is the "Maoist doctrine of modernization." Its objective is to establish Chinese hegemonism in the world, first in Southeast Asia. Other vital objectives of this line include, internally, to carry out the "four modernizations" with "defense modernization" as the capstone and, externally, to establish a "world united front against hegemonism," which includes imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, and other reactionary forces to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam, socialism and the three currents of the world revolution.

In his opening speech at the 12th congress, Mr Deng Xiaoping pointed out the three tasks for the Chinese Communist Party and people: First, the "four modernizations," second, the recovery of Taiwan and, third, antihegemonism (that is, anti-Soviet Union). Mr Deng used the task of recovering Taiwan to trick the patriotic Chinese people who want to unify their country.

Everyone knows that Beijing has advocated the policy of cooperating with the United States strategically, i.e. Beijing has postponed the liberation of Taiwan indefinitely for the mere reason that Taiwan cannot be liberated without chafing the United States since Taiwan is, in fact, a U.S. neocolony and a linchpin in U.S. global strategy. Even Macao, a Chinese island that has been occupied by Portugal for several centuries, is now returned willingly by Portugal but is not accepted by China. Although the PRC was founded 33 years ago, the British colonial system is still maintained in Hong Kong. Why such a contradiction? Macao and Hong Kong have been Beijing's source of foreign exchange. Beijing does not want to kill its "goose that lays the golden egg." Trampling on the Chinese people's patriotism and aspiration for liberating their country totally, the Chinese ruling circles have sold Chinese territory cheaply to imperialism for strong foreign exchange in order to carry out the "four modernizations" and create the material base for Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. It is thus understandable that Beijing has postponed indefinitely the liberation of Taiwan and colluded with the United States to oppose the Soviet Union. It was clear that the task of liberating Taiwan, which Mr Deng pointed out at the 12th congress, was not meant to be implemented but only to be a propaganda theme to trick the Chinese people. The other two tasks (of opposing the Soviet Union and implementing the "four modernizations") pointed out by Mr Deng were meant to establish Chinese hegemony in Southeast Asia and the world.

Both Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang mentioned "anti-imperialism" at the 12th congress. We wonder: "How can one struggle actually and scrupulously against imperialism when one has advocated the policy of strategically cooperating with imperialists?"

The Beijing ruling circles have presented their line as the third path that resembles neither capitalism nor socialist realism as established in the Soviet Union and other genuine socialist countries. Lenin said the third path is practically the capitalist road. What is called "Chinese-type socialism" is actually socialist nationalism which conflicts with the scientific socialism of Marx and Lenin.

Studying the 12th CPC Congress publications, we can affirm that the nature of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism has not changed.

Mr Deng and his faction have won advantageous positions in the leadership. He has imposed his line on the Chinese people. However, his opponents are still strong. The 12th congress therefore approved a plan to "revamp the party" in 3 years and to "register party members again" in order to eliminate Mr. Deng's opponents.

The Chinese people, who have a long tradition of revolutionary struggle, will certainly not carry out blindly all the orders of the reactionaries within the Beijing ruling circles. They will struggle to the end to defend their revolutionary gains. We sympathize with the Chinese people for the difficulties and sufferings which they have endured over the past few decades. We sympathize with and support their just struggle.

The Vietnamese people have maintained a long, traditional friendship with the fraternal Chinese people. We will safeguard this friendship with perseverance. We clearly distinguish the Chinese people from the reactionaries within the Beijing leadership. While struggling resolutely to defend our territory, sovereignty and independence against the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership, we will persevere to implement all measures to protect the friendship and restore the cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and China.

No matter how insidious and crafty the plots and tricks of the reactionaries within the Beijing leadership, the Vietnamese people, who uphold their vigilance and are ready to fight, will certainly defeat all their plans of aggression and sabotage and firmly defend their socialist fatherland.

EDITOR SAYS NO OFFENSIVE PLANNED IN KAMPUCHEA

PM071427 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Dec 82 p 4

[Francois Nivolon dispatch: "Vietnam: No General Offensive in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Hanoi -- Col Tran Cong Man, editor of the Vietnamese Army daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, whom I had already met during previous visits to Vietnam, was kind enough to receive me immediately after my arrival in Hanoi. He was due to go away for a few days the next morning.

The meeting lasted almost 2 hours and was conducted mainly in French, a language which the colonel learned when young and which he still speaks very well, with the occasional aid of an interpreter.

In reply to my first question on the possibility of a Chinese threat to the Vietnamese border, Col Tran Cong Man replied: "Since your last visit (in April 1981) there has been no great change on the border. The Chinese still have the same number of men in the front line -- 11 divisions -- but their support troops in the rear -- several army corps -- have been slightly strengthened, although their equipment has not been modernized. However, they have improved their infrastructure by building roads and military airfields in Kuanhsi opposite our Cao Bang and Lang Son Provinces. Chinese fishing boats are trying to spy on us all along the coast of Quang Ninh Province, but we are putting things in order there."

Col Tran Cong Man paused and then continued: "On the whole there has been no serious border incident since May 1981. We have noted sporadic light arms fire, some mortar fire but no heavy artillery fire. Nonetheless the Chinese have several units in the border zone, each at regiment level, and 122mm and 132mm guns."

The QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editor when discussed a different subject: "Where we can talk of intensification is in the sphere of psychological warfare in several forms. First Beijing Radio, thanks to relay stations, is broadcasting programs in Vietnamese through loudspeakers all along the border. In addition there are pamphlets aimed at creating divisions between the Vietnamese leaders and the population and at spreading false reports. For instance the Chinese announce that the Vietnamese currency is going to be changed and that taxes are going to increase. Of course, the population subsequently discovers that these so-called 'reports' are totally unfounded."

Col Tran Cong Man added: "There are also some Chinese civilians who come to spy and try to obtain information on the Vietnamese troops and the economic situation in the border provinces. We often manage to arrest them. Another aspect is that of propaganda, for instance goods given as gifts to the inhabitants. But all these enemy activities -- psychological warfare, propaganda and espionage -- are not really serious because they only take place in a narrow border strip which is at most 2 km wide and sparsely populated, mainly by ethnic minorities."

Does Col Tran Cong Man expect another Chinese offensive?

Propaganda and Espionage

"It is clear," he replied, "that the Chinese are threatening us by maintaining their potential pressure and by building roads and airfields and that they are awaiting an opportunity to attack us. We must be prepared both for an offensive similar to the one in February 1979 and for a more powerful offensive. But I do not think there will be a Chinese attack in the immediate future." The colonel smiled broadly as he completed his reply: "Believe me, our defense network is extremely strong and we are constantly prepared to face any eventuality."

Regarding Kampuchea, Col Tran Cong Man told me very firmly: "There will be no major offensive in western Kampuchea. The rumors which are being circulated abroad about such a major offensive are completely unfounded and their sole objective is to give importance to something which has no real existence: the 'coalition government.' There will be no major offensive for the simple reason that our troops are not facing much resistance in Kampuchea. We only have armed contacts with Pol Pot's troops in one section at most. These Khmer Rouge troops are widely scattered, as they were last year, in the Cardamom Mountains and in the southern Thailand border region, and in small groups in very sparsely populated mountain regions. They are in the north of Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap and Ratanakiri Provinces. In addition, Pol Pot's troops still have home and supply bases in Thailand."

Repression Against FULRO

As for the United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races [FULRO], a rebel movement of the mountain-dwelling Banhar and Jarai ethnic groups, the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editor assured me that it is on the wane: "In early 1981 FULRO attempted small ambushes from time to time. But it is no longer doing so. We have severely repressed its activities and FULRO is only just surviving in a few remote sectors of Darlac Ban Me Thuot Province where they rob the peasants to obtain supplies."

Finally, after discussing the collusion between FULRO Laotian rebel groups and the Khmer Rouge and mentioning the actions of Meo guerrillas from China in northern Laos, Col Tran Cong Man concluded: "In general, none of these problems is serious. The main problem is the one posed by Pol Pot's troops on the Khmer-Thai border. There and elsewhere we continue to mop up their pockets of resistance. But that cannot go on for much longer."

In reply to my last question on the consequences of a possible rapprochement between Beijing and Moscow, Col Tran Cong Man said: "It will have no effect on Vietnam because China's ambition as regards Vietnam has very deep roots and this ambition can be summed up in two words: "expansionism and hegemonism."

WEEK OF SOVIET CULTURE CLOSES 12 DEC IN HANOI

OW131734 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec 13 -- More than 100,000 people took part in various activities during the week of Soviet culture which closed at Le Nin Park in Hanoi yesterday. The cultural activities arranged during the week included art performances, circus, magic, electronic games, fashion shows, group dancing and also an exhibition on the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R. Almost 100 noted Vietnamese and Soviet artistes took part in the performances.

The last day of the week was devoted to the children. More than 10,000 children from 21 basic general schools, cultural houses and children's clubs in Hanoi and children from the Soviet Embassy here joined in the entertainments.

CORRECTION TO FOREIGN MINISTER'S INTERVIEW

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Foreign Minister Discusses USSR Ties, China" published in the 10 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, K 2, ninth paragraph, line three:

...to heavy industry. "In 1978 we imported 1.5 million tons of rice...(correcting year)

MALAYSIAFRENCH PREMIER MAUROY ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

BK120826 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] The French prime minister, Mr Pierre Mauroy, arrived in Kuala Lumpur today for a 3-day official visit. Mr Mauroy is accompanied by a 24-member delegation, which includes his deputy, Mr Michel Jobert, who visited Malaysia 3 months ago.

Mr Mauroy will have discussions with the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, tomorrow. Our reporter says a wide range of subjects will be covered at their meeting. The French prime minister and his delegation will be entertained to dinner by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir tomorrow night. The French premier's itinerary includes a visit to the rubber research institute.

Talks With Mahathir

BK131107 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] The Malaysian Airline System, MAS, has been granted an additional landing right in Paris. At present, MAS only flies once a week to the French capital. Details on the terms and conditions will be finalized in Paris soon. This was the outcome of the talks between Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his French counterpart, Mr Pierre Mauroy, in Kuala Lumpur today. Malaysia has been negotiating for the additional landing right for quite some time.

The talks were held in two sessions lasting about 3 hours. The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, and the minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, were also present.

The secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, later told newsmen that France has expressed its keen wish to participate in Malaysia's development projects. This includes the transport, petrochemical, housing and agricultural industries. Malaysia welcomes this move as it is in line with the government's desire to have a better balance in relations with other countries.

On bilateral trade, Malaysia points out that the recent French ruling that all business transactions must be made in French is a hindrance to free flow of trade. The discussions also touched on the Kampuchea issue. Both sides recognize the need to have a comprehensive political solution to the question. However, there are differences in approach by both countries. France abstained in the voting for the credentials of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations recently. The two prime ministers will meet again for another round of talks tomorrow.

Discusses Kampuchea

BK140753 Hong Kong AFP in English 0714 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 14 (AFP) -- France is ready to play a role in finding a speedy solution of the Cambodian problem, the French prime minister, Pierre Mauroy, said here today.

Mr Mauroy told a news conference that their question of a French approach to Vietnam to help find a solution of the Cambodian problem had been raised by the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed.

"I replied that France is certainly ready, in the framework of the new relationship between France and Malaysia to do all she possibly can in order to further a settlement of these issues," he said.

Mr Mauroy, who had referred earlier to the identity of views between the two countries on the question of withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, added that a settlement of the Cambodian issue should be "in accordance with the principles shared jointly by us."

In the formal talks yesterday, Dr Mahathir had urged France, because of her "historical links with the Indochina states" to contribute positively to bring about a speedy political solution of the Cambodian issue.

Mr Mauroy said that France agreed with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality should be established in Southeast Asia.

"We entirely share the position of ASEAN in this respect and have consistently supported the ideas," he said.

Asked why France would not recognise the ASEAN-sponsored anti-Vietnamese Coalition of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Mr Mauroy said that France recognised states and not governments. "We have at present no diplomatic relations with the present (Heng Samrin) government of Cambodia," he said.

He reiterated that France would relentlessly press for implementation of the United Nations resolutions calling for a withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia and self-determination for the Cambodian people.

Mr Mauroy, who had two rounds of talks with Dr Mahathir and other Malaysian ministers on international issues and bilateral economic relations described the discussions as "very cordial, very friendly and very satisfactory."

He said that at the government level the climate had been created for enhanced economic ties between the two countries. Mr Mauroy had suggested specific projects for French participation in Malaysia in the field of recycling waste gas into usable energy, supply of railway and urban transport equipment, housing, petrochemicals and paper and fishery development besides supply of military and aeronautical equipment.

The question of providing credit facilities on a project to project basis would be studied by France. He said France had also offered training facilities for Malaysian engineers, technicians, military personnel and students and a French team would come here to assess Malaysia's requirement, especially in the field of higher education.

"Malaysia has accepted this offer in principle," he said.

The French prime minister, who was accompanied by his wife and a team of ministers and officials, left for home this afternoon after hosting a lunch for Dr Mahathir and other Malaysian Cabinet ministers.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE SAYS 'ARAFAT TO VISIT SOON

BK131511 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Malaysia has again condemned the Israeli persistent action in setting up more settlements on the West Bank of Jordan. The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, says this action should be condemned by the international community, especially the Islamic world. It presents a challenge to international efforts to get Tel Aviv to withdraw its troops from all Arab territories it occupies since 1967. Datuk Musa said this during his meeting with the PLO's permanent representative in Malaysia, Mr (Ahmad al-Farrah), in Kuala Lumpur today.

The deputy prime minister also took the opportunity to explain to Mr (Ahmad) the outcome of his recent talks with the Egyptian and Jordanian leaders.

The PLO representative thanked the Malaysian Government and people for their support of the Palestine cause. He reiterated that Mr Yasir 'Arafat would visit Malaysia soon.

GHAZALI CALLS FOR SEA LAW TREATY IMPLEMENTATION

BK100913 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Malaysia says the early implementation of the International Law of the Sea Treaty will enhance the security and economic wellbeing of island states. This will enable them to contribute positively to the economic development and security of the world. Its minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, made the remark at the signing ceremony of the treaty in Montego Bay, Jamaica, today. He expresses regret that certain countries have decided not to be parties to the convention. They should reconsider their decision and view the treaty in its totality and not from a narrow viewpoint.

MILITARY EXERCISES WITH INDONESIA BEGIN 13 DEC

BK131117 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Malaysia and Indonesia have begun their first ever combined joint military exercises involving the army, navy and air force. The chief of staff of operations in the Ministry of Defense, Maj Gen Yaakos Mat Zain, says the exercise is important in helping the armed forces of both countries in formulating new guidelines and procedures in the event of imminent danger. The exercise is also a precautionary step taken to handle any spillover of conflict between the superpowers in the region. He was speaking at the launching of the exercise codenamed Malindo (Garsasa) in Kuala Lumpur today.

The 5-day exercise does not involve any ground troop movement but lays its emphasis on command post training.

WE FORUM DEFENDANTS ARRAIGNED, PLEAD NOT GUILTY

HK140028 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] WE FORUM Publisher-Editor Jose Burgos Jr was linked by government witnesses yesterday to the urban guerrilla movement responsible for the series of arsons in Manila in 1979 and the assassination plot against President Marcos. The testimonies linking Burgos with the Light-a-Fire movement were made by former BUSINESS DAY executives (Gedorico Gesmos) and (Carlos M. Lato). The two testified at the resumption of the trial of Eduardo Olaguer, (Ortonion Jimenez) and others accused in the 1979 arson and assassination plot. (Gesmos) and (Lato) said they saw Burgos attending several meetings with the accused during the plotting of the arson campaign and the plot to kill the president and other government officials.

Meanwhile, WE FORUM Editor Jose Burgos and his co-accused pleaded not guilty yesterday in their arraignment on subversion charges before Quezon City Judge (Jose Castro). Burgos and his co-accused were accompanied by a battery of defense lawyers led by former Senators Lorenzo Tanada and Ambrosio Padilla. They pleaded not guilty to the charges of conspiracy to overthrow the government through the use of WE FORUM in a systematic campaign to foment violence and loss of respect for the president. The charges said the plotters intended to bring about the assassination of the president.

DEVELOPMENTS IN KANGLEON SUBVERSION CASE

Kangleon Statement Released

HK140026 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry yesterday released the full text of the sworn statement by arrested priest Edgardo Kangleon about his involvement in the Communist Party and New People's Army activities in Samar. The statement, released by Defense Spokesman (Jose T. Flores), told about Kangleon's introduction into the communist movement and involvement with other clergy members of the Catholic Church. (Flores) said Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile ordered the release of the nine-page sworn statement by Kangleon in response to requests from the media and other sectors. He said the statement was confirmed by Kangleon last Friday and Saturday when questioned by Minister Enrile, officials of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, and two political opposition members of the Batasan. Kangleon's statement indicated regrets over having joined the subversive movement.

Officials of the Defense Ministry, the military and the Catholic Church are questioning Church leaders and others linked by Kangleon to the subversive movement. Yesterday they questioned former UP [University of the Philippines] student leader (Altoni Sistio), who is Kangleon's director of research at the Social Action Center in Catbalogan, Samar. Also scheduled to be questioned is a Catholic priest in Cebu City and other priests named by Kangleon in his sworn statement.

The defense minister yesterday said the confession of Kangleon about communist infiltration of the Catholic Church should disprove any claim the government is engaged in a communist witch-hunt. In a statement released by his office, Minister Enrile said the revelations of Kangleon were made spontaneously and are serious and far-reaching.

Earlier the Defense Ministry released to the press copies of the signed confession of Kangleon.

Enrile Seeks Meeting

HK130010 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday he will seek out six priests, a nun and seven Catholic Church laymen implicated in the subversive movement, to verify the revelations against them by detained priest Edgardo Kangleon. He said his intention to meet with them is not for prosecution. According to the defense minister, he wants to determine the extent of the communist infiltration of the Church, so that countermeasures can be made in coordination with the Church hierarchy. Minister Enrile made these statements in an interview in Cebu City.

At the same time, he also warned the opposition against playing unwittingly into the hands of the communists. He said they must not be deceived into believing that the communists will share power with them in case they are able to seize the government.

ENRILE WARNS OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA DRIVE

HK110822 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has disclosed that the National Democratic Front Propaganda Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines is using media as a convenient tool to serve the ends of their political action to topple the government. However, Enrile stressed that the government will always be prepared to meet such threats against the republic.

[Begin Enrile recording] We are taking no chances. For the enemy that we are contending with is an enemy which we cannot take for granted. It is an enemy who is deliberate in its efforts, following a well thought-out plan to destroy our way of life, and I think it's about time that we must realize this and not take the enemy for granted or underestimate his capabilities. [end recording]

Speaks to Press Association

HK110044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile disclosed yesterday that the communists in the Philippines are using the media as a propaganda tool, and the Catholic Church, in the campaign to erode governmental effectiveness to destabilize the country. Mr Enrile made the disclosure in his address during the fifth anniversary celebration of the Sorsogon Press and Radio Association in Sorsogon. According to Mr Enrile, the Communist Party is using media as a collective agitation propagandist and also as collective organizer. He also said the Communist Party's military arm, the New People's Army, has infiltrated the Catholic Church and other religious sects. Some members of the clergy are also being used in the insidious erosion of governmental effectiveness and authority and in destabilizing the country's economic, political, social and cultural programs.

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